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The Defense Program

TODAY, the most powerful forces of the United States Government are marshalled against espionage and sabotage. On every hand, steps are being taken to insure that America will cease to be the "happy hunting ground" for spies and saboteurs from foreign nations.

The Department of Justice and the intelligence services of the Army and Navy are determined that there will not be another "Black Tom" disaster.

Paradoxically, the major portion of the efforts of foreign agents to obtain American defense secrets seemingly have been blundering and fraught with little real success. In the past, prior to the present situation, these obvious efforts have been greeted with no little scorn, for, under our democratic system of government, the appropriations committees of the House and Senate have had free access to military and naval matters and a great deal of it appears in the voluminous printed hearings.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation, which last year uncovered a German espionage ring operating out of New York City, has intensified its operations against foreign agents. The State Department has required the registration of foreign agents in the United States and other steps have been taken to separate the legitimate foreign operatives from the under-cover agents. The FBI has been giving its agents intensive courses in anti-espionage and anti-sabotage. The west coast, lined with naval facilities and civil aircraft plants, has been the especial object of FBI attention.

As old as infantry in the scheme of warfare, espionage and counter-espionage together with sabotage have played an increasingly important part in the military team. One of the most dangerous types of duty and one requiring the utmost in organization, personnel and initiative, espionage and counter-espionage suffer much from public reaction.

The word "spy" carries with it a distinctly unfavorable reaction, whether applied to friend or enemy. However, no matter what appellation such personnel operate under, the objective is still the same, that of obtaining information concerning a real or potential enemy and of preventing him from obtaining the information he seeks. From a haphazard semi-military type of organization, with little or no coordination, Military and Naval Intelligence have grown into highly geared departments possessing well rounded information on foreign developments.

The tendency of late for governments to exchange certain information which is not in a secret classification has greatly simplified the work of the intelligence services. In the United States, our greatest problem has been counter-espionage and anti-sabotage.

Greatest factor in our counter-espionage work are the operatives of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Evidence of this fact is seen in the Executive Order issued by President Roosevelt immediately following his proclamation of a limited emergency, whereby the Attorney Gen-
(Please turn to Page 53)



The 1939 Infantry Rifle Team, which for the second successive year won for the doughboys the National Rifle Match at Camp Perry, Ohio, 9 Sept., scoring 2,757 out of a possible 3,000. Sitting, left to right, are 1st Lt. John L. Throckmorton, Sgt. Coate Brown, Sgt. Oddis L. Lowe (team coach), 1st Col. Claudius M. Hawley (team captain), Sgt. Charles W. Wills (assistant coach), Sgt. William H. Gothard, Plc. Maurice L. Cherry. Standing, Sgt. Charles H. Colver, Cpl. Willard L. Baker, Sgt. Leo Dawson, Sgt. Aaron Miller (alternate), Sgt. Oscar L. Gallman, Cpl. Wadie Giacobbe, Plc. Daniel S. Huntley (alternate), Cpl. Thaddeus A. Ferenc.

Navy Staff Corps Shifts

In an effort to improve the Navy Department's organization in respect to shipbuilding activities, Acting Secretary Charles Edison announced this week that Rear Adm. Samuel Murray Robinson, USN, whom he appointed Chief of the Bureau of Engineering, would also be assigned to assist him in coordinating shipbuilding.

When the Navy resumed the building of large fighting vessels, after a lapse of some years, the greatly expanded activities put considerable strain on the old bureau system. On 31 March 1938, Secretary Swanson made a move to solve the problem by appointing his Assistant, Mr. Edison, as coordinator of shipbuilding. Mr. Edison did considerable work, involving minor reorganizations and the appointment of an advisory committee to help him in the task.

Last year a "Tri-Bureau Progress Committee" was created with the Bureau of Construction and Repair, the Bureau of Ordnance, and the Bureau of Engineering participating. The committee meets monthly to prepare a confidential report to the Assistant Secretary.

Most recent development has been orders from Mr. Edison to draw up a plan for the combining of the design sections of the Bureau of Engineering and the Bureau of Construction and Repair. This combination has not yet been effected but will be as soon as the details are worked out and approved by Mr. Edison.

In appointing Rear Admiral Robinson to assist him in coordinating shipbuilding, Mr. Edison made it clear that this duty is separate and distinct from his duties as Chief of the Bureau of Engineering. As coordinator Rear Admiral Robinson will be attached to Mr. Edison's office. Mr. Edison said that in such ca-
(Please turn to Page 53)

Survey of Army Personnel

Tabulation of additional returns in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL's survey of service opinion concerning the "vitalization" proposals for the Army promotion list this week showed a loss in the lead set last week by the Woodring plan.

Whereas last week's tabulation showed 49.2 per cent expressing preference for the Woodring plan, 41.2 per cent for the minority plan, and 9.5 per cent failing to mark either method, the additional returns tabulated this week, cut the Woodring lead down to 44.5 per cent, with the minority plan running close behind with a percentage of 43.5, while 12 per cent failed to check either plan. Excluding those who did not indicate a preference and basing the percentage only on the total of those who marked one or the other plan, it is found that they are virtually equal with the Woodring plan tallying about 50.5 per cent and the minority plan 49.5 per cent.

The Second of the set of questions propounded by the minority committee of the House Military Affairs Committee and circulated in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL's survey asked "If the surplus-in-grade limited service plan is adopted do you favor retirement of starred officers prior to age 64?" The tabulation made this week shows that 49.3 per cent favor the earlier age as against 28.5 per cent opposing it, while 22.2 per cent failed to indicate which they preferred. This represents a slight shift from last week's tabulation when 49.5 per cent favored early retirement and 27.7 opposed it.

As to the age at which "starred officers" should be retired if the bill were enacted age 60 still held the preponderance of preferences.

Many additional returns continue to come into the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.
(Please turn to Page 64)

Army Speeds Increase Under Emergency Plan

Already prepared with a carefully worked out expansion program adopted by the last session of Congress, the War Department is going steadily ahead with its augmentation authorized in the White House Executive Order issued on 8 Sept.

Further increases in the direction of a sizeable field army may be expected later, but the expansion which will result from the President's order will be confined largely to the increase in enlisted strength and to corresponding increases in grades and ratings to take care of the additional non-commissioned officers and specialists needed.

For the time being it is not contemplated to recall any additional retired officers to active duty, such as is being done in the Navy, nor to put any additional reserve officers on active duty beyond those numbers authorized in the augmentation act approved last April. No increase in regular commissioned strength is authorized under the new order beyond the increases provided in current appropriation bills, most of which already has been accomplished.

The conservatism of the augmentation directed under the President's orders is reflected in the estimate that current funds are sufficient to carry the new program through until 31 May 1940, thus consuming only one-twelfth of the available money.

The enlisted increase ordered means that the Army will endeavor to reach a total of 227,000 enlisted men as soon as possible instead of aiming for 210,000 (including Philippine Scouts) by the end of the fiscal year. Original plans contemplated a gradual increase to the 210,000 so as to maintain an average throughout the year of 179,000.

It is expected that the President will shortly issue an executive order authorizing the additional grades and ratings necessary for the augmented strength.

It is also stated at the Department that the increased strength will be employed in filling out existing units to a strength more nearly approaching that authorized in the tables of organizations. A few detachments or smaller units may be created, but the bulk will be used for the first purpose. This is the reason, it is said, why no further increase in officer strength are needed immediately.

Expansion of the enlisted strength of the National Guard by 45,000 men, ordered last Friday by President Roosevelt, is now waiting upon a decision as to just how units will be increased. Officials of the General Staff and the National Guard Bureau have been conferring this week on details of the increase. There is some question about which units will receive the most substantial augmentations, though it is generally agreed that all units will receive some additions.

Stated for the most substantial increments are the coast defense and antiaircraft regiments, while combat units of the Infantry divisions are also on the priority list.

Present strength of the National Guard
(Please turn to Page 48)

Press Discusses Criticisms of Generals Drum and Pershing on Maneuvers

Recently this column was devoted to expressions of editorial opinion on the First Army maneuvers, while they were still under way. The "war games" are now history, and so too are the criticisms of Generals Drum and Pershing and of officers of General Drum's staff. Below are some comments on those criticisms.

States the Philadelphia, Pa., *Bulletin*, "Upon his return from France, General Pershing seconded General Drum's remark on the inadequacy of the American Army, but added that it was 'infinitely better' in preparedness for an emergency than in 1917. . . .

"American military leaders will never be satisfied with their skeleton of an army. Neither Pershing nor Drum could be. Destiny and a great expanse of water have saved much peacetime expense, but officers charged with the responsibility of defense constantly ask more material insurance."

The Syracuse, N. Y., *Herald-Journal* is sceptic: "For a long time, headlines have told the many-clipped story of enormous increases in appropriations for American defense. But today our foremost military authorities take over the top of the front page, expressing expert opinion that we are not ready. . . .

"What one would like to see would be a brief statement of, say, 300 words, signed by Generals Pershing, Drum and present General Staff chiefs, definitely outlining exactly what steps are necessary to place our defense forces on an adequate basis. . . .

"One doubts that there will be any great enthusiasm for huge expenditures that only produce from military experts comment that our defenses are very inadequate."

The Indianapolis, Ind., *News* observes, "General Drum declined in his Plattsburg maneuvers to consider a 'paper' army. He told officers that they would go through the problem with the soldiers and equipment that they had. His purpose was to show the country that the best it can do . . . is to provide an army with a shortage of 77 per cent in men and from 57 to 83 per cent in essential equipment. . . .

"But the American people wish to be sure that their national defense is adequate, and that goal is being won."

Infantry School Opens

Fort Benning, Ga.—Its courses of instruction reorganized during the summer months to take into account the new organization of the infantry and associated arms put into effect late last spring by the War Department, the Infantry School at Fort Benning will start its twenty-second academic year 15 September fully prepared to teach thoroughly the latest conceptions of technical application upon which the new organization is based.

It is pointed out that the changes mean no substantial remodeling of the methods of instruction in use at the school, which have been developed out of long experience, and that since the streamlining embraced leaves the fundamentals of foot soldier tactics intact, more than half of the subject matter taught is not affected.

The prominence due motorization and mechanization—those twins of the modernized army most responsible for changes in organization and in tactical application—is reflected most in the instruction conducted in the sections of the school which deal with military logistics and with weapons.

These sections not only will teach the technique of handling the army's newest weapons and transport, including the infantry's recently produced anti-tank gun, down-to-the-minute tanks, and cross country trucks, but also how to take full advantage of those characteristics of these improved weapons and means of transport which give prominence to their battle values.

Other sections will combine technique and characteristics logistically and tactically into exercises illustrating the advantages gained by the most recent ad-

vances in mechanization and motorization.

Emphasized as before will be the tactical uses of the infantry battalion and regiment, in both attack and defense.

Illustrative of the present trend is the fact that 428 of the 1234 hours of the regular course at the school will be devoted to motors and weapons, including tanks, and another large block—186 hours—will be given over to the logistics of supply and movement, the study of maps and aerial photographs, mobilization, terrain appreciation, and combat intelligence and orders.

Fifty-two hours are allotted to the team work afforded the infantry by those other arms of the services most closely associated with it in battle.

As a background to an understanding of the modern army and its ways, and as a means of learning to avoid old pitfalls, the student in the regular course will devote 52 hours to the study of military history. This course as in former years, will culminate for each student in the individual preparation and presentation of a monograph on a historical subject.

The remaining 516 hours of the 1234 hours are devoted to instruction in the following subjects: preparation and solution of problems; map problems; discussion of problems; maneuvers; offensive and defensive combat of all units up to and including the infantry regiment; animal management and transportation; signal communication; hasty field fortification; medical service; employment of engineers; efficiency reports; and scout and patrolling.

The course devotes little time to interior economy, it being assumed that the young officer students obtain ample instruction in administrative work and in massing and equipping soldiers while on duty with regiments.

In the nine months devoted to the course a total of 10 hours is allotted to lectures, 374 to conferences, 141 to demonstrations, 536 to practical work and 173 to graded tests. Approximately 125 students, most of whom graduated from the United States Military Academy a few years ago, will be enrolled.

Besides the regular course, during the school year there will be a six-weeks' refresher course for senior officers, a three months' course for sergeant instructors of the National Guard, and specialists' courses in infantry communications and in motors and tanks.

The Worcester, Mass., *Telegram* echoes, "Lieutenant General Drum, with refreshing frankness, tells the country that to be adequately in readiness to deal with the theoretical problem that faces these troops, whatever it really is, they have on hand only 23 per cent of the man power that would be needed if the emergency were real; that there is a 67 per cent shortage of machine guns, 83 per cent too few motor trucks and big guns.

"But why go on? No layman can understand the strategy or tactics of a major military problem. We will all be glad to take General Drum's word for it that this Plattsburg army is hopelessly undermanned and underequipped for any real battle with a genuine enemy force."

The *New York Times* declares, "The human material is at hand; our deficiencies in weapons are now being supplied through funds provided by the last Congress. But if this nation should be called to enter war, the price in blood and tears would still be high if our training program is not completely revised, expanded and developed. A small but permanent field army, with complete staffs and proper organization, should be maintained and kept concentrated in two or three large areas in the United States."

The New Orleans, La., *Times-Picayune* comments, "If the general's blunt statement constitutes an accurate picture, he does well to speak out in a way to gain the attention of the country. The nation gains nothing by concealment of a vulnerable condition, or by getting chesty over mere progress reports. If General Drum's army is weak, that is probably true of the armies in the other three areas."

"For geographical and other reasons," states the Buffalo, N. Y., *News*, "the United States does not need in peace-time an army comparable in size to those maintained in the old world. It does need an efficient, mobile, well-equipped military force. The games should provide the military authorities with some accurate knowledge as to what is or is not needed. The Army men may feel certain that any reasonable program of preparedness will have public support."

Infantry Chief's Squads Picked

Picked squads from 11 of the 38 Infantry Regiments so far have been chosen as the Chief of Infantry's Combat Squads for their regiments as the result of annual inter-regimental competitions.

Members of each of the squads have been sent a certificate of excellence by the Chief of Infantry. They will also receive symbolic sleeve patches to be worn on the left sleeves of their uniforms.

In the annual competitions, the commander of each company selects a composite group from his command which competes for the title of Combat Squad in exercises which involve firing with ball ammunition in an advance against combat targets, and is further judged on tactical leadership ability displayed by the corporal in charge.

Following are names of the men who have to date been chosen for the honor squads:

45th Infantry (Philippine Scouts)—Co. K, Cpl. Agaton Yanga; Pvs. 1st, Gregorio Bautista, Ponciano Jerez, Jaime Malabed, Eugenio Yamat; Pvs. Raymundo Ansag, Claro dela Cruz, Sulpicio (Moro).

57th Infantry (Philippine Scouts)—Co. I, Cpl. Blas L. Ulpindo; Pvs. 1st, Panfilo Aquino, Gayetano Dadiyas, Blas Tolentino; Pvs. Conrado Advincula, Jose D. Caballero, Valentin Ogalliso, Ponciano Tolentino.

30th Infantry—Co. F, Cpl. Edgar A. Halliden; Pvs. 1st, Lewis Stanley, Charles Micche; Pvs. Harry J. Pruden, John C. Crowell, Harold L. Lynch, Ray A. Taylor, Fred Medau.

3rd Infantry—Co. C, Cpl. Guy I. Benn; Pvs. 1st, Mike R. Kamieski, William Ykema, Wendell Seerest, Ellick C. Anderson, Elmer C. Marchi, Donald Koch; Pvt. Robert E. Cahill.

26th Infantry—Co. A, Cpl. Amos L. Carroll; Pvs. 1st, Erlon L. Jenkins, Sanford A. Garrett, William S. Wrobel; Pvs. David Feldman, Giovanni Mataresl, Clarence E. Rinnert, Joseph V. Slabicki.

11th Infantry—Co. G, Cpl. Clifford V. Baker; Pvs. 1st, Perry R. Burchett, Harland L. Bush, Richard N. Fox, R. D. Drennan, Andrew J. Wilson, Willis Worrell; Pvt. John P. Jones.

17th Infantry—Co. B, Cpl. H. Powers; Pvs. J. C. Benner, C. W. Douglas, A. F. Silva, J. H. Clark, E. S. Tharp, M. M. Willson, H. Fahrenbruch.

10th Infantry—Co. I, Cpl. Richard C. Harbert; Pvs. 1st, James O. Mitchell, Ernie Watts; Pvs. John C. Evans, Robert W. Sanders, Norman W. West, Henry E. Ray, Paul W. Bernardi.

31st Infantry—Co. F, Cpl. Walter E. Heft; Pvt. 1st, Allen D. Sellers; Pvs. Francis G. Medford, Loyd M. Tucker, Norman Braun, Albia R. Watson, Andrew G. Book, William O. Seales.

65th Infantry—Co. C, Cpl. Francisco

Simonetti; Pvs. 1st, Generoso Santiago, Felipe Bonilla, Ramon Vega, Carmelo Rosado, Pvs. Rafael Ramos, Fermin Caliz, Leon Santos.

20th Infantry—Co. F, Cpl. Robert N. Wade; Pvs. 1st, Clemis Wise, Robert A. Akridge, Perry A. Carson, George H. Speckle, Claude C. Hight; Pvs. James C. Finley, Robert H. Peavy.

Regular Veterans Convention

Col. Bernard Lentz, Inf., USA, executive officer of the New York Military Area, will greet the Regular Veterans Association and the Regular Veterans Women's Association in the name of Lieutenant General Hugh A. Drum, USA, commander of the First Army and the Second Corps Area, when the RVA and the RVWA meet in their 1939 Annual Convention at the Hotel McAlpin in New York City for their four-day gathering beginning Wednesday, 20 Sept. Colonel Lentz will address the convention of Regulars, gathered from all parts of the country, on Thursday morning; other guest speakers invited include Maj. Gen. Smedley D. Butler, Col. George Chase Lewis, Inf., USA, the Honorable George U. Harvey, Borough President of Queens Borough, New York City, and other distinguished figures in the military and naval service and in civil life.

Included in the program of events for the gathering of soldiers, sailors, marines and coast guardsmen and their ladies are a ball, a trip to one of New York's night clubs for the women, a smoker and stag party for the men, and an "RVA Day" on Saturday, 23 Sept. at the New York World's Fair.

Did You Read—

the following important service stories last week:

President developing High Command; Returns on survey of Army promotion list officers' views; Infantry in Europe; Schedule of lecturers for Army Industrial College; Navy makes second unsuccessful attempt to get sub pay for Squalus survivors; Chief Empire of First Army Maneuvers discusses Mechanized Cavalry?

If not you did not read the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. You can not get this valuable information from any other source.

The Journal Salutes

This week the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL salutes:

Brig. Gen. J. M. Cummings, USA, who will take the 18th Infantry Brigade to the Canal Zone.

Capt. Ralph Jacobs, USN, who has reported for duty as Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Navigation.

Brig. Gen. Richard P. Williams, USMC, who has been ordered to command of the Department of the Pacific.

General Pershing's Birthday

The deep affection in which the American people and particularly the Army hold General Pershing was expressed on the occasion of his birthday anniversary on Wednesday last. From the President of the United States came a beautiful cluster of roses addressed "To My Old Friend." Flowers from other friends also contributed to the fragrance with which the General's rooms were filled. General Marshall, Chief of Staff, on behalf of the Secretary of War and himself, extended his hearty congratulations. Numerous officers who were members of the American Expeditionary Force, called on the General. Among them was Maj. Gen. James G. Harbord, USA-Ret., distinguished as Chief of Staff of that Force, the reorganizer of the Service of Supply, and the commander of the Marine Brigade at Chateau Thierry and of the 2nd Division. Among them, too, was Maj. Gen. Merriette W. Ireland, former Surgeon General, who was the General's Chief Surgeon in France. From far off points came telegrams sent by friends conveying fervent wishes for health and happiness. All these affectionate expressions touched the heart of the leader, who never has forgotten the men who stood by him in the days of his brilliant direction of our troops in the World War. A thoughtful event of the day was a small birthday repast served at Walter Reed in which Maj. Gen. Wallace De Witt, assistant to the Surgeon General, in charge of the Army Medical Center, Col. Shelley W. Marietta, and Lt. Col. William D. Mueller, participated. Making the repast merry was a small cake specially baked for the General, which was decorated with four candles, and toasts, which were drunk for a healthy and happy New Year. Interspersed between the callers, the General posed for the movie cameras. Offered a bouquet by a small girl, he leaned over to receive her respectful kiss. It is the intention of the General to remain in Washington until the immediate activities to prepare the country against war are completed, when he will proceed to Tucson via Lincoln.

The following messages were sent by the Secretary of War, the Honorable Harry H. Woodring, the Chief of Staff, General George C. Marshall, other members of the War Department General Staff, and The Adjutant General, to General John J. Pershing on his birthday.

"Dear General Pershing

"Again it gives me great pleasure to extend to you my most sincere greetings and my earnest good wishes on your birthday anniversary.

"The Army of the United States to which you have given so unstintingly of your time and energies during these many years, joins me in the knowledge that at this time your wise counsel and advice is still available to it and through it to the Nation.

"With kindest personal regards, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Harry H. Woodring,
Secretary of War."

"To the General of the Armies:

"The entire Army joins us in greetings to the General of the Armies of the United States on his birthday. We rejoice that our victorious World War Commander maintains that vigorous interest in the momentous problem of national defense which characterized his leadership of the American Expeditionary Forces and his tenure of office as the Chief of Staff of the Army.

"Those now in the active service who had the privilege and high honor of serving in close association with you during your history-making career, are especially happy to extend to you our most affectionate felicitations and birthday greetings.

General George C. Marshall,
Chief of Staff.
Brig. Gen. Lorenzo B. Gasser,
Deputy Chief of Staff.
Col. Edgar A. Colladay,
Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1.
Brig. Gen. Frank M. Andrews,
Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3.
Brig. Gen. George V. Strong,
Assistant Chief of Staff, W.P.D.
Col. E. B. Warner McCabe,
Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2.
Brig. Gen. George P. Tyner,
Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4.
Maj. Gen. Emory S. Adams,
The Adjutant General."



Underwood & Underwood

GENERAL JOHN J. PERSHING
General of the Armies of the United States, photographed in Washington, D. C., on the occasion of his birthday this week, 13 Sept.

USMA Drops "Squads Right"

West Point, N. Y.—West Point cadets will march today in formal regimental review for the first time under the new Infantry Drill Regulations, which eliminate the old squad formation, presenting rather a series of serried clumps of marching men. Since 1 Sept. when the War Department ordered the new regulations into effect, the corps has been busy forgetting the old while learning the new. Today's review will begin at 1:10 P.M.

According to the latest schedule, battalion dress parades will be held hereafter on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays at 4:30 p.m. on the main parade, until 3 Oct.

Another regimental review will be held Saturday, 23 Sept., at 1:10 p.m. Thereafter battalion reviews will be held on Saturdays, at 1:00 p.m. No dress parades are scheduled for Sundays, at present.

Marine Private Commended

Pvt. 1st John W. Smith, U. S. Marine Corps, was awarded a Silver Life Saving Medal by the Treasury Department, 11 Sept. for his bravery in rescuing H. B. Scoggins, Store Keeper 2d, USN, from drowning at Cable Beach, Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, on 26 March 1939. Smith previously had been awarded a special letter of commendation from the Acting Secretary of the Navy for the rescue.

Smith is a member of the Marine detachment, USS Tennessee.

Cavalry in European Theatre

To date, military observers say that there has been no indication that Poland's 40 regiments of horse cavalry have been involved in a major battle. Poland has no mechanized cavalry, due not only to the fact that the country has not had enough funds for extensive mechanization but also to the contention that Poland has 3,950,000 horses classed as fit for military service. Poland has long looked upon its cavalry as the cream of its military. More than sufficient forage has been available for its animals, and the value of horse troops over muddy terrain has long been one of the premier doctrines of the Polish staff. To illustrate the devotion of the Poles to cavalry, it is noted that 15.4 per cent of the active forces are cavalry, while in France, 6.9 per cent of the Army is cavalry.

In clinging to horse cavalry in the face of increased mechanization by the other nations of Europe, the Poles contend that all mobile types of forces have a number of deficiencies, the more important of which are the following:

1. Difficulty of control and supply.
2. Dependence on roads to a greater or lesser extent.
3. Slight combat efficiency in close country or when moving cross country.
4. Dependence on weather conditions.
5. Slight capacity or complete unsuitability for night action.

Polish cavalry doctrine contends that horse cavalry is less affected by these factors than mechanized cavalry. Conceding that the initial attack of mechanized forces will be more powerful than the defense of horse cavalry, the opinion of Polish strategists is that a retreating action must be fought in order that the enemy may be forced to establish long lines of communication and supply. These lines, when driven into rough and unfriendly territory are very vulnerable to slashing night attacks.

Cavalrymen are strong in their belief that the Polish cavalry, operating in the east, will give good account of themselves. They contend that in inclement weather and at night, horse cavalry have much the greater edge over mechanized forces. Conceding the greater fire power of mechanized forces, it is held that no fire power at all can exist if communication lines and supply lines are cut.

Exactly what armament the Polish cavalry has besides rifles, pistols, swords and lances is not definitely determined. However, it is evident that the Polish command was not ignorant of the type of action that the German army would pursue, for in a recently published article on Polish cavalry doctrine the difficulties faced by horse units against mechanized forces were thoroughly discussed. Extreme stress was laid on the necessity for choosing the terrain and time for attack. The doctrine holds that cavalry should avoid open terrain and good roads in order that it may not be surprised and destroyed and also that it should make its main effort in more difficult terrain and in areas with poor roads in order to effect the turning of the flanks and to gain the rear of the hostile motorized and mechanized forces and destroy them by brief surprise attacks.

The doctrine further states, "The fact must be recognized that action in bad weather and particularly at night is becoming ever more important for the cavalry not only because under such conditions the employment of aviation and mechanized forces by the enemy will be more difficult, but also because fog, rain, snow and darkness afford more opportunities than daylight for surprise action against any hostile forces while darkness has the effect of reducing the effectiveness of hostile fire."

The Polish theory of cavalry use, which appears to be carried out in the present instance, is highly suited for the role which it hopes to be called upon to play. The acid test will come when and if a major engagement is fought in the east. So far, no substantiated reports of large scale cavalry action have been received.

Turning to the western front, where the French are attempting to penetrate the Siegfried line, a different situation exists. The French have turned heavily to mechanized cavalry. This is due to the difficulty in providing forage and re-

placements for horse cavalry and also to the better road conditions. The French cavalry numbers 2,017 officers, 7,162 non-commissioned officers and 43,100 enlisted men, a total of 52,879. Roughly two-thirds of the cavalry is mechanized.

The British cavalry, which is or soon will be, operating with the French is almost completely mechanized. Of 22 regiments of cavalry, 17 are mechanized, 2 are being mechanized and 3 are reserved for ceremonial purposes.

Navy Recalls Officers

Orders are now being issued by the Navy Department restoring to active duty a number of retired and reserve officers, including some who were retired during the past few years for service ineligibility for promotion.

Moving on other fronts to provide officers for its 40 recommissioned destroyers and for its general enlisted increase to 145,000 men, the department has recalled several officers from details to the Army Industrial and War Colleges and from its own Post Graduate School at Annapolis.

The latter school received the greatest cut. Of the 224 in the student body, 140 have been recalled to sea commands, either directly to the neutrality patrol or to billets which would free other officers for assignment to that patrol. All of the remaining students at the Post Graduate School are not naval officers. Some are Coast Guard and Marine Corps officers, and there are four students from the Argentine government at the school.

Despite stripping the school, there will be no curtailment of activities there, and to date it is not believed that any of the institution's staff has been ordered from Annapolis.

The issuance of orders to retired and reserve officers carries out a policy announced 12 Sept. when the Navy Department stated:

I—Retired Officers (Commissioned and Warrant):

(a) Officers now on the retired list of the Navy will be ordered to active duty, preferably on a voluntary basis, in limited numbers and for special purposes only.

(b) Only those retired officers whose services are particularly required, or whose services will permit the release of an active regular officer for duty at sea will be recalled to an active duty status.

(c) No retired flag officers will be recalled to active duty except as may be determined by the Department.

(d) Officers recalled must be, in all respects, physically fit to perform the duties to which they may be assigned.

(e) No retired officer will be placed on active duty except on written request from a responsible official under whose jurisdiction he is to serve. In this request the need for the individual's services must be fully justified.

II—Naval Reserve Personnel (other than Fleet Reserve):

(a) No reservist will be placed on active duty without his consent. Only a limited number (commissioned, warrant and enlisted) will be employed.

(b) All reservists placed on active duty by reason of the emergency authorization will receive the full pay and allowances, including transportation, to which entitled by their rank and service.

(c) No reservist, officer or man will be placed on active duty except on written request from a responsible official under whose jurisdiction he is to serve. In this request the need for the individual's services must be fully justified.

III—Fleet Reservists (16 and 20 year men):

(a) The Bureau will authorize the recall to active duty, preferably on a voluntary basis, of those members of the Fleet Reserve, 16 and 20 year classes, whose services can be utilized to release men of the Regular Navy now on shore duty for service afloat, or whose services are particularly desirable for special detail either ashore or afloat.

(b) All requests for the services of Fleet Reservists must include the particular service desired and be accompanied by justification for its needs.

None of the personnel mentioned above will be recalled or placed on active duty without the prior approval of the Bureau of Navigation.

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THE UNITED STATES ARMY



Secretary Woodring Speaks

Secretary of War Harry H. Woodring, speaking before the Advertising Club of Baltimore on 13 Sept., cautioned his listeners against viewing our situation today in the same light as in 1917. We can not place dependence, he said, in other nations holding battle lines while we make belated preparations of personnel and industry.

The luncheon meeting was in commemoration of the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the writing of "The Star-Spangled Banner." A number of city, national and military officials were present.

"We must not be deluded by recollection of huge cantonments where divisions had opportunity to undergo training for several months before engaging in combat."

"We cannot have any assurance that the military situation will permit the establishment of training centers where potential commissioned personnel may undergo instruction for comparatively long periods."

"We cannot expect in the future immediate overnight transformation of American industry from a peacetime to a wartime basis."

"During the past six years we have witnessed within the United States what I have heretofore termed a military, but definitely not a militaristic renaissance. Defenses for years neglected through sometimes well-intentioned but always misguided economy are on the road to rectification."

"We are reinforcing the vital protective installations of the Panama Canal Zone and the newly created Puerto Rican Department."

"We are increasing our Army Air Corps to that degree required to meet any eventual military defensive situation. We are providing for the production of those so-called critical items of equipment required for the armament of such forces as initially might be required for the protection of our people."

Engineers School

The Engineer School at Ft. Belvoir, Va., formally opened its regular course on 15 Sept. with the following student officers:

FIRST SECTION—1st Lt. Salvatore A. Armogida, CE; 2nd Lt. Alvin B. Auerbach, CE; 1st Lt. Carroll K. Bagby, CE; 1st Lt. William N. Beard, CE; 1st Lt. Clarence Bidgood, CE; 2nd Lt. Fletcher L. Brown, MC; 1st Lt. John D. Cole, Jr., CE; 1st Lt. Ellis O.

Davis, CE; 2nd Lt. Edward H. Dillon, CE; 1st Lt. John H. Dudley, (Section Leader), CE; 2nd Lt. Karl F. Eklund, CE; 1st Lt. Donald A. Eliget, CE; 2nd Lt. Noel H. Ellis, CE; 1st Lt. Warren S. Everett, CE; 1st Lt. Walter A. Falks, CE; 1st Lt. George A. Finley, CE; 2nd Lt. Linwood E. Funchess, CE; 2nd Lt. David G. Hammond, CE; 1st Lt. Raymond J. Harvey, CE; 1st Lt. Thomas J. Hayes, 3rd, CE; 1st Lt. Francis R. Hoeft, CE.

SECOND SECTION—1st Lt. Arthur M. Jacoby, CE; 2nd Lt. William P. Jones, Jr., CE; 1st Lt. John H. Kerkerling, CE; 1st Lt. Karl T. Klock, Jr., CE; 1st Lt. James B. Lampert, CE; 2nd Lt. Francis J. Loomis, CE; 1st Lt. Kenneth E. Madsen, CE; 2nd Lt. Charles M. McAfee, Jr., CE; 1st Lt. John D. McElheny, CE; 1st Lt. Reginald J. B. Page, CE; 2nd Lt. John B. Rippere, CE; 1st Lt. William L. Rogers, CE; 2nd Lt. James W. Sloat, CE; 1st Lt. Stephen E. Smith, CE; 1st Lt. Craig Smyser, CE; Capt. Paul W. Thompson, (Section Leader), EC; Capt. Vincente L. Torres, CE, Philippine Army; 2nd Lt. Emilio Viardo, CE, Philippine Army; 1st Lt. Charles H. Waters, CE; 1st Lt. Richard R. Waugh, CE.

Army Relief Day

Ready to give one of its best performances of polo, colorful military ceremonies, marching music and rhythmic drills, Governors Island is preparing for distinguished visitors on Army Relief Day, Saturday, 16 Sept. Reservations requested by persons prominent in social and official circles promise attendance as great, if not surpassing, that of other years.

This year's program, according to Maj. Chester E. Davis, assisting Mrs. Hugh A. Drum, chairman of the Army Relief Day committee, is full of interest even for those of different tastes in entertainment.

The schedule: 2:30 P. M.—16th Infantry Band, concert and counter march; 2:50, release of birds for pigeon race; 3:00, polo game, 6 chukkers between Governors Island and Blind Brook; 3:35 P. M., 107th Infantry formal guard mount; 3:55, second half of polo game; 4:30, World's Fair Battalion, musical drill, Butts manual and parade.

Following is a partial list of those who will reserve boxes:

1st Gen. and Mrs. Hugh A. Drum, Maj. Gen. James G. Harbord, Gen. Pablo Suarez, Consul General of Cuba; Gen. John J. Phelan, Gen. Robert C. Davis, Col. U. S. Grant, 3rd.; Gen. J. William Kilbreth, Col. Edward Havenmeyer Snyder, of New York's historic Old Guard; Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Arthur Hays Sulzberger and Col. Julius Ocha Adler, of the New York Times; Maj. Philip Rhineland, Mrs. Clement A.

Griscom, T. A. Scott, Mrs. Edwin Gould, Hon. Frank L. Polk, Mrs. John Mead Howells, Mrs. Harry Harkness Flagler, Leroy Lewis, Col. Joseph H. Colyer, Jr., Dr. Albert VanderVeer, Maj. Richard E. Brown, Capt. Henry N. Sachs, John W. Morgan, Miss Lillian Tocaben, Edward W. Kells, Col. Earl Briscoe, Judge Phillip J. McCook.

Misses Deborah Corle, Kathleen McLaughlin and Martha Conan, of the New York Newspaper Women's Club; Miss Sybil Kent Kane, Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss, Maj. William B. Gray, J. A. Reynolds, Miss Elizabeth Durich, Maj. George P. Brett, Jr., Lt. Col. J. R. Hudnall, Col. J. F. Davis, Col. Frank K. Ross, Lt. Col. Paul W. Baade, Col. Troup Miller, Maj. C. E. Davis, Capt. Paul J. Mitchell, Col. George H. Baird, Col. John C. Moore, Chaplain J. Burt Webster, Col. R. T. Ward, Col. W. H. Richardson, Col. Frank P. Lahm, Lt. Col. B. G. Ferris, Maj. H. E. Potter, H. C. Bellinger, Col. Clark Williams, Lt. Col. Wesley Ayer, Col. Chas. F. H. Johnson, Lt. Col. Orrville E. McKim, S. H. P. Pell, Mrs. Henry P. Bender, F. B. Hills, Henry Wolfson, Frank B. Jewett, Maj. G. Beckman Hopkin, Maj. Bradley Martin, Mrs. Gerrit Van Schalek Quackenbush, Mrs. T. G. Donaldson, Max Schott, Hon. George Gordon Battle, Col. Cornelius Wickersham, and Arundel Cotter.

Army Contracts

Assistant Secretary of War Louis Johnson announced this week that contracts not heretofore announced totalling \$7,797,560.57 have been awarded during the period 16-31 Aug. 1939, under the 1939 Procurement Programs for the Ordnance Department, Quartermaster Corps, Air Corps, Signal Corps, Chemical Warfare Service and Corps of Engineers.

By branches, contracts were awarded to industry as follows:

The Ordnance Department—Awards totalling \$3,509,655.58 under the Artillery Ammunition Program; the Artillery Materiel Program; the Automotive Materiel Program; the Rehabilitation Machinery Program and the Special Machinery Program.

Quartermaster Corps—Awards totalling \$2,018,251.98; including awards on construction totalling \$483,863.49; articles of clothing and equipment totalling \$1,533,388.49, and motor vehicles totalling \$980.00.

Air Corps—Awards totalling \$1,108,725.60.

Signal Corps—Awards totalling \$750,156.85.

Chemical Warfare Service—Awards totalling \$264,452.56.

Corps of Engineers—Awards totalling \$146,318.00.

Army Expansion Program

(Continued from First Page)

is 205,000, though a fourth increment was authorized by the last Congress but not yet begun except for issuance of activation orders for two additional aerial observation squadrons. Of this strength, 15,000 are officers, and 190,000 are enlisted men. When the President's program is carried out, enlisted strength will be 235,000. Increase in officer personnel will be negligible, since the effect of the increase will be merely to add a varying number of men to each existing unit.

Northeast Air Base

Secretary of War Harry H. Woodring announced yesterday that the location of the Northeast Air Base has been selected and approved, and that work on its construction will be initiated without delay.

The site selected is a tract of approximately 4300 acres lying about 3 miles east of Holyoke, Mass., and 3½ miles northeast of Chicopee Falls.

Secretary Woodring explained that the selection of the site for this Air Corps installation was made upon the unanimous recommendation of the members of the War Department Board designated to study and investigate all available sites for proposed Air Corps bases and that final decision was made only after the most careful consideration as to its strategic location and military value in the general scheme of the national defense.

Initial construction, which it is contemplated will be started without delay, will consist of runways, shops and temporary housing for a limited number of officers and the necessary enlisted personnel. Cost of this construction is estimated at \$3,613,000. This amount does not include the original purchase price of the land on which the base is to be located.

Chemical Warfare School

Edgewood Arsenal, Md.—The second Navy fall course started here 10 Sept. with the following students:

Lt. Commanders, USN—Marvin P. Kingsley, Campbell H. Minckler, and John H. Shultz.

Lieutenants, USN—Victor S. Gaulin and Eugene Tatum.

Lieutenants (jg) USN—Clement D. Burroughs (MC), Francis W. Gross (MC), James F. Handley, Jr. (MC), Bruce L. Kendall (MC), Benjamin B. Langdon (MC), Louis G. Lewelyn (MC), Michael V. MacKenzie (MC), George W. Mast (MC), George H. C. McKoon (MC), Ralph C. Parker, Jr. (MC), William F. Queen (MC), Robert C. Ray (MC), John S. Shaver (MC), Edward F. Szlosek (MC), J. Kendall Van Deventer (MC), John D. Walters (MC), William S. Wray (MC).

Colonel Lindbergh Relieved

Secretary of War Harry H. Woodring announced yesterday that Col. Charles Augustus Lindbergh, Air-Res., is being relieved from inactive duty in the War Department.

On 2 May 1939, Colonel Lindbergh completed a period of two weeks active duty with the War Department. Since that time he has served on an inactive training status without expense to the Government in the Office, Chief of the Air Corps.

Army Mutual Aid Association

During the week, Capt. Patrick I. McShane, Capt. Charles E. Spellman, 1st Lt. Donald W. Noake, 2nd Lt. Jack G. Merrill, 2nd Lt. William S. Humphries, and 2nd Lt. Lawrence F. Prichard were elected to membership and six members increased their insurance to \$6,000.

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THE U. S. NAVY



THE U. S. MARINE CORPS

Navy Staff Corps Shifts

(Continued from First Page)

capacity Rear Admiral Robinson will not be "over" the chiefs of the other bureaus but will be acting more in the capacity of the chairman of a committee to advise and assist the Assistant Secretary. Mr. Edison said that he has felt the need for an assistant to help him in coordination of shipbuilding for some time. The new set-up, he said, is aimed to give the Navy the best ships in the quickest time with a minimum of mistakes.

Many believe that the new move is a forerunner of the exercise of President Roosevelt's reorganization powers in respect to the Navy Department. There is a possibility that he may direct the creation of a "technical" bureau by the consolidation of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, the Bureau of Engineering, the Bureau of Ordnance, and the technical activities of the Bureau of Navigation. There is also some thought that the President may direct the creation of a general coordinating agency for all the Bureaus of the Navy Department, something of the nature of a General Staff—a scheme which has consistently been opposed by Department officials.

The problem of coordination is not a new one, many efforts have been made in the past to solve it. It is recalled that when Mr. Newberry was Secretary of the Navy in 1909 he planned a short cut to coordination by appointing the same officer to duty as Chief of both the Bureau of Construction and Repair and the Bureau of Steam Engineering. Accordingly, Rear Adm. W. L. Capps, who was Chief Constructor and Chief of the Bureau of C & R, was given additional duty as Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, which post was then vacant. This effort to secure a single directing head for the two bureaus went to naught, however, for the appointment of the one officer to head both agencies was held to be illegal.

At the same time Mr. Edison announced the appointment of Rear Admiral Robinson to be chief of the Bureau of Engineering (a post which has been vacant since the tour of Rear Adm. H. G. Bowen expired last May), he announced the following changes in ranking staff corps assignments:

"On 16 Sept., Rear Adm. William G. DuBose (CC), USN, will be detached from duty as Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair and ordered to duty as Director of the David W. Taylor Model Basin. Admiral DuBose will be authorized to delay until 1 Nov. in reporting for his new duties.

"Rear Admiral DuBose will be relieved as Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair by Capt. Alexander H. Van Keuren (CC), USN, who is stationed at the Philadelphia Navy Yard as Industrial Manager.

"About 1 Nov., Capt. Lewis B. McBride (CC), USN, will be relieved of his duties as Director of the David W. Taylor Model Basin at Carderock, Md., and will continue his duties as a member of the Compensation Board in the Navy Department and his additional duties at the Washington Navy Yard in connection with construction and with the Experimental Model Basin at that place.

"Captain Van Keuren will be relieved as Industrial Manager by Capt. Allan J. Chantry (CC), USN, who will take up his new duties about 16 Sept.

"Capt. Charles W. Fisher, Jr. (CC), USN, will be ordered to duty as Director of the Shore Establishments Division in the Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy. Since the detachment of Rear Adm. J. R. Defrees, USN, the duties of this post have been carried on by Rear Adm. A. T. Church, USN.

"Rear Adm. A. T. Church, USN, will be ordered as Director of the Naval Engineering Experimental Station, at Annapolis, Md."

The relief of Rear Admiral DuBose as chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair virtually in the middle of his tour (he was appointed 16 March 1937 for what would normally be a four year term) came as quite some surprise al-

though his new duties as director of the model basin are regarded by the Navy, and by Admiral DuBose himself, as decidedly important particularly at a time when we are attempting to get the best possible hull designs for our fighting vessels, our flying boats, and our rejuvenated merchant marine.

Rear Admiral DuBose is rated as one of the Navy's really outstanding technical men and his administration of C & R has been marked by a vigorous policy for the promotion of what he considers the best designed ships the navy can get. He has not hesitated to fight for his beliefs and policies no matter how high he had to go. There is a general belief that when he learned that an engineering-duty-only line admiral was to be made coordinator of shipbuilding and that his arguments must be cleared through that channel Admiral DuBose asked to be relieved as chief of the Bureau.

The appointment of a constructor, Captain Fisher, as director of the Shore Establishments Division—a post which hitherto has been held by a line officer—is regarded by some as an effort to partially offset the disappointment which the corps feels in losing the coordinator's job.

Admiral Robinson's assignment to chief of the Bureau of Engineering is unusual in that he already has served one four year tour in that post, having been appointed in May 1931 and served until May 1935 when he was succeeded by Rear Adm. H. G. Bowen. Admiral Robinson then assumed duty as Inspector of Naval Material, General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y., where he has been ever since. Admiral Bowen completed his tour last May but no successor was appointed until this week.

Rear Admiral Robinson has had a variety of service in the Navy both ashore and afloat. He has completed a post graduate course in Electrical engineering. From 1914 until 1919 was on duty in the Bureau of Engineering, Navy Department, and from 1919 until 1921 was aide on the staff of and fleet engineer officer of the Commander in Chief, Pacific Fleet. Upon completion of that duty was assigned to the Bureau of Engineering where he remained until 1926 serving the major part of the time as Officer in Charge of the Design Division.

In March 1927 Rear Admiral Robinson was appointed manager of Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Washington, and served in that capacity until May 1931 when he was commissioned Chief of the Bureau of Engineering. Captain Van Keuren, who will succeed Rear Admiral DuBose as C & R Chief, also has an exceptionally fine record, having graduated number two in the Naval Academy class of 1903 where he was a class mate of both Rear Admiral Robinson and Admiral H. R. Stark, the present chief of Naval Operations. He was transferred to the Construction Corps in 1906 after a post graduate course in Naval architecture at M. I. T. He has served as superintending constructor of submarine building at Union Iron Works, in the C & R design division, in the hull division of the New York Navy Yard, and later as head of the Design Division. He also was technical adviser at the London Naval Conference in 1930 and at the disarmament conference in Geneva in 1932. He was awarded a special letter of commendation by the Department for design work on protection of merchant vessels during the World War and also letters from the State Department for his work on the two conferences.

Pay For Naval Aides

The Comptroller General has been asked by the Navy Department as to whether Lt. Comdr. Thomas C. Ragan, USN, is entitled to aide's pay for the period 30 June to 20 July 1939. Lieutenant Commander Ragan, then a lieutenant, was ordered to duty as aide to Rear Adm. Edward C. Kalbfus, USN, president of the Naval War College and given additional duty under instruction at the Naval War College. He was promoted to be lieutenant commander executing the oath of office and acceptance on 21 July 1939.

The Comptroller in his decision stated: "A Navy officer, to be entitled to additional pay as aide under the provisions of the act of 13 May 1908, 35 Stat. 128, must be of a grade not above lieutenant, but an officer's right to aide's pay is not affected by the fact that under the act of 4 March 1913, 37 Stat. 892, an officer when advanced in rank pursuant to law is entitled to pay of the advanced rank retroactively from date of rank as stated in the commission.

"Where a Navy officer's orders assigned him to duty as aide to a rear admiral with additional duty 'under instruction at the Naval War College,' he is not entitled to additional pay as aide for the period involved as duty under instructions at the War College was 'separate and distinct' from duty as aide, it being essential to qualify an officer for additional pay as aide to a rear admiral that the duty so performed not be combined with other duties 'separate and distinct' from those of an aide."

Merchant Marine Situation

Shipping losses as the second week of the new war neared an end totaled 32, as compared with the eight vessels reported sunk as of last Thursday. Brunt of the losses was borne by the British, though neutrals have lost four vessels and Germany nine—three by British ships, three by mines and three by running aground while seeking to evade watching British naval vessels.

Also lost was the Oresund, an old-type German destroyer which blew up 11 Sept. after striking a German mine in the Baltic Sea. However, no passenger ships have been sunk since the Athenia went down 3 Sept.—first marine casualty of the war.

America this week, through Secretary of State Cordell Hull, warned the world that steps she had taken to curtail munitions shipments and travel of Americans on belligerent ships were domestic steps and did not mean the United States was abandoning any of its rights under international law as a neutral nation. The United States, Mr. Hull declared, will take "practical and prudent" steps if any of its rights are violated.

Newspapers late this week reported that the British has seized a 5,900-ton cargo of phosphate from the American freighter Warrior of Mobile as contraband of war. The cargo will be sold at public auction, it was said. Seizure took place when the Florida phosphate was on barges at Purfleet. Although several American and other neutral vessels have been examined for contraband by the British, this was the first seizure to be made.

Among the losses reported since last week's recapitulation were the following:

GARTAVON, British freighter, sunk 300 miles off Ushant, France; 24 survivors rescued by the steamer Castor. The Gartavon was built in 1921, is of 1,777 tons.

MARK, Dutch. Cause of sinking not given. Crew of 22 rowed in ships boats 120 miles to Voroeque, Denmark. She was built in 1930, was of 1,514 gross tons.

OLIVERBANK, Finnish four-master barque, sunk off southwest coast of Denmark with loss of 14; 7 saved. She was built in 1902; was of 2,975 tons.

FIRBY, British, torpedoed off the Hebrides. Built in 1926, she was of 4,869 gross tons.

RIO CLARO, British, sunk 7 Sept. and loss reported when crew landed in Azores for Dutch vessel. A 4,086-ton ship, she was built in 1922.

KENNEBECK, British tanker, of 5,548 tons, built in 1919.

INVERLEFFEY, British tanker, torpedoed 11 Sept. near Havre, France; crew rescued. A 9,456-ton ship, she was built only last year.

WILLEM VAN EWEYCK, Netherlands mine layer, sunk 8 Sept. by one of the mines she has just laid in Dutch territorial waters in the North Sea; 30 of the crew of 51 killed.

HELDRIID BISSMARK, German freighter, hit mine 7 Sept. in Baltic Sea between Island of Sjælland and Sweden, and half of crew of 14 killed.

WINKLEIGH, British, torpedoed 8 Sept. in mid-Atlantic while bound from Jamaica to London. Crew of 37 rescued by liner Statendam. Built in 1927; 5,055 tons.

REGENT TIGER, British, torpedoed 8 Sept.; crew of 44 saved by steamer Jean Jadoi. She is a 10,716-ton tanker.

PUKKASTAN, British freighter, sunk 8 Sept. Nulderdijk saved crew of 35. She was built in 1929; 5,809 tons.

MAGDAPUR, British, sunk 10 Sept. She

was 8,641 tons; built in 1921.

GOODWOOD, British, attacked and sunk in North Sea 10 Sept. Crew saved by passing freighter. She was 2,785 tons; built in 1937.

ROYAL SCEPTRE, British, 4,853 tons.

TAMARA, French, 3,747 tons.

VANCOUVER CITY, 4,955-ton British freighter, torpedoed 13 Sept. on the south coast of Ireland; crew rescued by a Dutch tanker.

INFLUENCE, British, 8,431-ton tanker, built this year, sunk 13 Sept. about 300 miles off Coast of Ireland; crew rescued by Norwegian freighter.

BLAIRLOGIE, British, sunk 11 Sept., crew of 32 rescued by American Shipper.

Officers Report Here

The following Navy officers have reported for duty in Washington, D. C.:

Capt. A. Sharp, Naval Operations.
Capt. W. D. Sharp, (SC), Gen. Insp. Supply Corps.

Capt. E. L. Woods, (MC), Comd. N. Hosp., Washington, D. C.

Comdr. J. H. Chambers, (MC), Nav. Disp.

Comdr. A. S. Judy, (MC), Nav. Dispensary.

Lt. (jg) C. D. Burroughs, (MC), Naval Medical School.

Lt. (jg) R. W. Geise, (MC), Nav. Med. Sch.

Lt. (jg) R. G. Gilbert, (MC), Nav. Med. Sch.

Lt. (jg) F. W. Gross, (MC), Nav. Med. Sch.

Lt. (jg) B. L. Kendall, (MC), Nav. Med. Sch.

Lt. (jg) B. B. Langdon, (MC), Nav. Med. Sch.

Lt. (jg) L. G. Llewellyn, (MC), Nav. Med. Sch.

Lt. (jg) M. V. MacKenzie, (MC), Nav. Med. Sch.

Lt. (jg) G. W. Mast, (MC), Nav. Med. Sch.

Lt. (jg) G. H. C. McKeown, (MC), Nav. Med. Sch.

Lt. (jg) R. C. Parker, (MC), Nav. Med. Sch.

Lt. (jg) W. F. Queen, (MC), Nav. Med. Sch.

Lt. (jg) E. F. Szlosek, (MC), Nav. Med. Sch.

Lt. (jg) J. D. Walters, (MC), Nav. Med. Sch.

Lt. (jg) W. S. Wray, (MC), Nav. Med. Sch.

Lt. R. W. Malone, (DC), Nav. Dental Sch.

Comdr. N. L. Rawlings, (CC), Bu. Constr. and Repair.

Lt. Comdr. N. W. Gokey, (CC), Bu. Constr. and Repair.

Lt. J. H. Ellison, (CC), Bu. Constr. and Repair.

Lt. J. G. F. Prescott, (CC), Bu. Constr. and Repair.

Lt. R. T. Sutherland, (CC), Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

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Infantry Wins Again

For the second straight year the rifle team of the U. S. Infantry won the National Rifle Team Match at the National Rifle Matches, Camp Perry, Ohio, on 9 Sept., rolling up 2,757 points—four more than its nearest rival, Cavalry.

But the matches were a victory for all professional soldiers' teams, since four of the five service teams finished in the first four places, while Coast Guard—whose functions, anyway, are not primarily military—finished eighth.

The winning team had a much lower score than the 2,792 it amassed last year, but bad wind conditions lowered scores of all competitors. Entered in the National Rifle Team Match were 127 teams, including in addition to the services, teams from National Guard, Naval and Marine Reserve units, and civilian units.

A summary of team standings follows:

1st. Infantry	2,757
2nd. Cavalry	2,753
3rd. Marine Corps	2,751
4th. Engineers	2,713
5th. Ohio NG	2,712
6th. USMC No. 1	2,702
7th. Calif. NG	2,696
8th. Coast Guard	2,694

Responsible for the Infantry's victory was the following 10-man team, together with Lt. Col. Claudius M. Easley, team captain; Sgt. Oddis L. Lowe, team coach; alternates Sgt. Aaron Miller and Pvt. 1st Daniel S. Huntley:

1st Lt. John L. Throckmorton, 17th Inf., score 278.
Sgt. Coast Brown, 22nd Inf., 276.
Sgt. Charles H. Culver, 11th Inf., 281.
Cpl. Willard L. Baker, 11th Inf., 278.
Sgt. Oscar L. Gallman, 1st Inf., 279.
Cpl. Wadde Giacobbe, 5th Inf., 279.
Pvt. 1st William H. Gothard, 23rd Inf., 270.
Pvt. 1st Maurice L. Cherry, 9th Inf., 265.
Sgt. Leo Dawson, 20th Inf., 276.
Cpl. Thaddeus Ferenc, 16th Inf., 275.

Sergeant Brown also distinguished himself by winning the preceding Wednesday the National Individual Rifle Matches against 2,000 competitors, with a score of 288 out of a possible 300. He was also winner of the Coast Guard Trophy.

Other Winning Teams

Members of the other service teams and their individual scores follow:

2nd—Cavalry—2,753.

Sgt. William D. Reynolds, 2nd Cav., 288.
Cpl. Rolland T. Roth, 3rd Cav., 275.
Cpl. Bruno J. Skonieczny, 14th Cav., 270.
1st Lt. Albert A. Matyas, 2nd Cav., 268.
Sgt. Paul Foster, 11th Cav., 272.
Pvt. 1st Robert W. Magill, 11th Cav., 287.
Sgt. Edward Yeszinski, 3rd Cav., 270.
1st Lt. William R. Prince, 6th Cav., 278.
Sgt. John W. Kitterman, 14th Cav., 270.
Cpl. James V. Morrison, 2nd Cav., 275.
Capt. Paul M. Martin, 9th Cav. team captain; Capt. Raymond D. Palmer, 10th Cav., team coach; Sgt. Arthur G. Gayne, 11th Cav., and Cpl. Jacob Wlasenke, 14th Cav., alternates.

3rd—Marines—2,751.

Cpl. William L. Jordan, Jr., 271.
Sgt. Victor F. Brown, 281.
Sgt. Donald R. Rusk, 280.
Cpl. Clifford W. Rawlings, 285.
Pvt. 1st Kenneth N. Irwin, 278.
Cpl. Thomas R. Mitchell, 278.
Pvt. 1st Alfred L. Wolters, 273.
Sgt. Wilbur L. Jessup, 276.
1st Lt. Robert D. Moser, 267.
Sgt. Steve Disco, 262.
Capt. August Larson, team captain; Chief Marine Gunner Calvin Lloyd, team coach; Pvt. 1st Herman L. Poole and Sgt. Malcolm J. Holland, alternates.

4th—Engineers—2,713.

Sgt. John J. Berish, 5th Eng., 278.
Pvt. 1st Samuel G. Rowell, 4th Eng., 272.
Cpl. Gordon K. Hanson, 9th Eng., 259.
Pvt. 1st Honorary Turan, 8th Eng., 275.
Capt. Colby M. Myers, Eng. Sch., 269.
1st Lt. Howard A. Morris, 267.
Sgt. James M. Ramsay, 1st Eng., did not fire.
Sgt. Charles E. Brown, 2nd Eng., did not fire.
Capt. Thomas A. Adcock, 279.
Pvt. 1st Grant Music, Jr., 8th Eng., 276.
2nd Lt. Roy T. Dodge, 8th Eng., alternate.
Sgt. Paul A. Ranek, 6th Eng., alternate.
Capt. Colby Myers, team captain, and Tech. Sgt. George G. Wolfe, team coach.

8th—Coast Guard—2,694.

1st (Jg) Christian R. Couser, 265.
Surfman Raymond H. Whittaker, 270.
GM 1c Peter Marcoux, 271.
CMM Berdette E. Matthews, 261.
Surfman Manson E. Meekins, 272.

S 1c Richard I. Tipton, 274.
RM 1c Lawrence W. Parish, 270.
CGM William H. Kopp, 268.
BM 2c Berry W. Hawthorne, 276.
GM 3c Rudolph Jones, 267.
Lt. Dwight H. Dexter, team captain; Lt. (Jg) Walter S. Bakutis, team coach; Gunner Wilfred Mitchell and BM 1c (L) August S. Hess, alternates.

Other Matches

Following are the other service matches and open matches in which service freres were among the winners:

Enlisted Men's Trophy Team Match—Fired 1 Sept.; open to enlisted men's teams from units eligible for the National Team Match. First, Coast Guard, 857; second, Cavalry, 853; third, Marine Corps, 851.

The President's Match—Fired 30 and 31 Aug.; open to any citizen. Winner and high Marine, Mgy. Sgt. Thomas J. Jones, 147; high Coast Guardsman, BM 2c Charlie B. Lockett, 147; high Infantryman, Cpl. Wadde Giacobbe, 146; high civilian, Philip H. Philbrook, 146; high National Guardsman and high Cavalryman, 1st Lt. Joseph Williams, 145; high Engineer, Pvt. 1st Charles Francis, 143; high ORC, Lt. William B. Woodring, 145; high ROTC, John B. Pratt, 139; high Navy, Lt. Henry W. Fish, USNR, 139; high Coast Artilleryman, Mr. Sgt. Carl M. Stover, 138.

Those above who made a score of 140 or over also placed among "The President's Hundred," all of whom this year made between 147 and 149. Others among The President's Hundred were:

146—Sgt. S. J. Bartlett, USMCR; Sgt. V. J. Kravitz, USMC; Lt. E. L. Hamilton, USMC; Sgt. V. T. Yensus, Inf.

145—Maj. J. F. Hankins, USMCR; Sgt. Leo Dawson, Inf.; Lt. W. B. Woodring, ORC; 1st Lt. Joseph Williams, Pa. NG; R. J. Emerson, Wisconsin; W. A. Baxter, California; GM Peter Marcoux, USCG; C. L. Sweet, Nevada; Pvt. 1st K. N. Irwin, USMC; Pvt. 1st P. K. Birl, USMC.

144—1st Sgt. R. L. Murphy, Md. NG; Cpl. C. W. Rawlings, USMC; Mgy Sgt. W. F. Pulver, USMC; Kella Godfrey, Washington; 1st Lt. E. O. Swanson, USMCR; Gunner Wilfred Mitchell, USCG; Sgt. T. Y. Wright, Inf.

Seventy-five others made scores of 143, 142, 141 or 140.

National Pistol Team Match—Fired 4 Sept.; First, Marine Corps, 1,315; second, Infantry, 1,306; third, Treasury, 1,306; fourth, Cavalry, 1,281; sixth, Coast Guard, 1,272; twelfth, Engineers, 1,225; eighteenth, Army Air Corps, 1,157.

National Individual Rifle Match—Fired 5 and 6 Sept.; open to any citizen. First, Sgt. Coast Brown, 22nd Inf., 288; second, Gy Sgt. Claude Newell Harris, USMC, 288; third, Cpl. Thomas R. Mitchell, USMC, 286; fourth, Arthur P. Jones, New York civilian, 285; fifth, Pl. Sgt. Edward V. Seeser, USMC, 284.

The Infantry Match—Fired 4 Sept.; open to teams (squads) from teams eligible for the National Rifle Team Match; a musketry problem. First, Wash. NG, 530; second, Cavalry, 527; third, Coast Guard, 519; fourth, Infantry, 505; fifth, Org. Res., 502; sixth, Marine Corps, 494; seventh, USNR 3rd Dist., 481; eighth, Engineers, 481.

National Individual Pistol Match—Fired 2 Sept.; open to any citizen. First, P. M. Chapman, Treasury, 280; second, T. M. Carr, Los Angeles police, 278; third, S. Sgt. Jens B. Jensen, Cav. School, 277.

Orton Memorial Trophy Pistol Match—Fired 1 Sept. with .45 automatic over National Match Course. Winner, Maj. William J. Whaling, USMC, 279.

.45 Caliber Military Service Pistol Match—Fired 1 Sept. First, Ens. Christian R. Couser, USCG, 278; second, M. Gun. James R. Tucker, USMC, 277; third, Pvt. 1st Huelet L. Benner, Infantry, 276; fourth, Sgt. Thurman E. Barrier, USMC, 276.

Herrick Trophy Team Match—Fired 1 Sept. First, Marine Corps, 809; second, Infantry, 796; third, Cavalry, 793.

.45 Caliber Restricted Class Pistol Match—Fired 31 Aug. over National Match Course with automatic pistol. First, 1st Sgt. Edgar W. Holtz, 5th Cav., 269; second and third, civilians; fourth, James V. Morrison, Cavalry team, 264; fifth, William B. Kunzig, Infantry team, 264.

Army and Marine Corps Inter-Service Match

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—Open to all individuals firing in the Regimental Challenge Team Match or the USMC Company Match, with score in either match counted. First, Cpl. Dale Duncan, 11th Inf., 146; second, Pvt. 1st James W. Click, 22nd Inf., 144; third, Pvt. 1st William C. Parsons, 11th Inf., 143; fourth, Sgt. Roy E. Hogan, 11th Inf., 143; fifth, Sgt. O. Church, 11th Inf., 142.

Marine Corps Team Match—Fired 31 Aug. by teams from Marine operating detachments at Camp Perry. First, Co. E, 5th Marines, 549; second, Co. G, 5th Marines, 547; third, Hq. Co., 2d Bn., 5th Marines, 535; fourth, Co. F, 5th Marines, 524; fifth Co. H, 5th Marines, 517.

Scott Trophy Match—Fired 31 Aug. First ten, all with 50's: Sgt. Edward Yeszinski, Cavalry; Pvt. 1st Alfred L. Wolters, USMC; 1st Sgt. William F. Kelek, Hawaii NG; Capt. Coley M. Myers, Engineers; Sgt. Arthur A. Compton, USMC; S. Sgt. Frank Palmer, Infantry; 1st Lt. Charles D. Fuller, Cav. Res.; James A. Trent, Jr., Tennessee civilian; T. Sgt. Nelson M. Voigt, Ohio NG; Cpl. Charles E. Arneson, S. Dak. NG.

Wright Memorial Grand Aggregate Match—Total scores in Navy Cup, Leech Cup, Coast Guard Trophy, Marine Corps Cup, Wimbledon Cup and President's Match. First, Mgy. Sgt. Thomas J. Jones, USMC, 636; Cpl. Clifford W. Rawlings, USMC, 632; Sgt. Waldo A. Phinney, USMC, 629; Sgt. Leo Dawson, 29th Inf., 629.

N. R. A. 32 Pistol Team Match—Fired 30 Aug. Won by Coast Guard, 1,153.

Wimbledon Cup Match—Fired 30 Aug. open to any citizen. First, Pvt. 1st Alfred L. Wolters, USMC, 100 (27 V's). The following

shooters also made scores of 100, with a varying number of V's: Pl. Sgt. Broox E. Clements, USMC, 19 V's; Rfc. Richard H. Gadd, Engineers, 18 V's; Sgt. William H. Gothard, Infantry, 18 V's; Sgt. Oscar L. Gallman, Infantry, 17 V's; Cpl. Clay Valentine, Infantry, 17 V's; S. Sgt. Burr A. Evans, NYNG, 17 V's; Archie W. McCarty, Kentucky citizen, 17 V's; George A. Patterson, citizen, 17 V's; Cpl. Clifford W. Rawlings, USMC, 17 V's; Fred Johansen, Illinois citizen, 9 V's; Donald L. McClenahan, 9th CA CMT, 6 V's.

22 Rapid Fire Pistol Match—Fired 22 Aug. First, Walter R. Walsh, USMC, 199; second, Alfred W. Henning, Detroit police, 199; third, Cpl. Garfield Huddleston, 65th Inf., 198.

Leech Cup Match—Fired 29 Aug. Won by Cpl. Clifford A. Barger, Infantry, 105 (19 V's); Surfman Raymond H. Whittaker, USCG, 105 (9 V's); Surfman Manson E. Meekins, 104 (18 V's).

Center-Fire Rapid-Fire Pistol Match—Fired 28 Aug. John E. Heath, USMC, 197, winner.

Coast Guard Trophy Match—Fired 28 Aug. First, Sgt. Coats Brown, Infantry, 99; second, Cpl. William W. White, Infantry, 99; third, Maj. William W. Davidson, USMC, 99; fourth, 1st Lt. Robert D. Moser, USMC, 99; fifth, CMB. Paul Goulden, USCG, 99; sixth, Clifford Dale, California civilian, 99.

Marine Corps Cup Match—Fired 28 Aug. First, Pvt. 1st Claud L. Floyd, Jr., USMC, 100 (13 V's); second, GM 1c Melvon O. Wilson, USCG, 100 (13 V's); third, Vere F. Hamer, Minnesota civilian, 100 (11 V's); fourth, 1st Sgt. Adolph F. Sarman, 1st Inf., 100 (10 V's); fifth, Cpl. Rolland T. Roth, Cavalry, 100 (9 V's).

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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

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"Established in obedience to an insistent demand for an official organ for members of the American Defense and those concerned with it, The Army and Navy Journal will be published in the interest of no party; it will be controlled by no clique. Its independence will be absolute. Its interest will be directed solely to the inculcation of sound military ideas and to the elevation of the public service in all its departments."—From Vol. 1, No. 1, of The Army and Navy Journal, published August 29, 1863.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1939

"We need have no fear of being left behind the most active and skillful of other nations if the genius and enterprise of our fellow-citizens receive proper encouragement and direction from Government."—JOHN TYLER.

IT IS EVIDENT FROM the official bulletins and the facts separated from propaganda in the dispatches that have come from Europe that Germany is pursuing time tested strategy and tactics in the war she is waging upon two fronts. In the World War, or rather in the first phase of the quarter of a century war that began in 1914, she sought to crush France and then turn upon Russia. She desired to eliminate one enemy with the utmost dispatch, and this being accomplished, throw all her forces against the other. In the present phase of the war, she has acted in an opposite direction, that is to say she is moving to destroy Poland, and meanwhile is operating defensively against France and Great Britain. The spectre of starvation resulting from blockade still hovers over her strategy in spite of the prospect that she will have access to the grain and oil of Russia and Rumania. That spectre has confirmed her policy to avoid a long drawn out war of exhaustion through quick decisions. With Poland's resistance broken, which she is endeavoring to effect before the rains which would mire down her mechanized columns, the two-thirds of her troops and equipment in that area will be available for transfer against the combined French and British Armies, and to assist Italy should Mussolini deem it expedient to carry out the terms of his Alliance with Hitler. The grand strategy of the German General Staff, therefore, causes no surprise. Likewise we find no surprise in the movements which have occurred up to date in Poland. From the time of Moltke, the General Staff has preached the theory that the surest road to victory lies around an enemy's flanks. It was practiced in the war with France in 1870 when German troops in one way or another enveloped the forces of Bazaine. It was practiced by the Japanese against the Russians in Manchuria. It was practiced in 1914 when von Kluck was sent through Belgium, and by neglect or failure to adhere to plan, supplied the opportunity for the counter attack which forced retreat and the trench warfare that lasted for four long and bloody years. It is being practiced in Poland where divergent columns moving to a common point, have enveloped large Polish forces and gained control of almost half of the country. What is interesting in the German manoeuvre is the confirmation it gives of the Moltke theory that certainty of success lies in envelopment even when entire nations are at war. By insisting upon his troops being trained to use the rifle and not taught merely the technique of trench warfare, General Pershing was preparing for a campaign of movement in which envelopment would have played its important part. To a small extent he used this principle when breaking through the German lines in the Argonne, the St. Mihiel and on the Meuse. General Pershing realized, as do the German General Staff and General Gamelin now, that direct frontal attack is a slow and costly business, especially in these times of rapid fire artillery and machine guns. It is this realization that is responsible for the caution with which Gamelin is feeling out the Germans on the Western Front, and for the confidence of the Germans, who remember the loss of half a million men in a frontal attack on Verdun, and who feel that the Siegfried line is a barrier that to cut will take time and heavy losses. With the lessons of history staring us in the face, it is of the utmost importance that our country adopt General Pershing's recommendation to create a field Army which will have the training and practice so essential for operations against a skillful enemy such as the Germans one day may be again.

THE CENTRAL CONTROL imposed upon the materiel bureaus of the Navy Department, permits the inference that the President is seeking to perfect the main-spring of the naval machine. Whether coordination under the direction of Rear Admiral Robinson, whose ability no one questions, will improve and speed up construction remains to be seen. Corps pride and personalities will be factors not to be discounted. There is certain to be resentment at the attempt to subordinate Rear Admiral Du Bose, Chief Constructor, whose brilliant qualities are recognized not only among his fellows, but among ships' architects and builders throughout the world. When Admiral von Tirpitz was creating the German World War Fleet, he demanded that the ships be so constructed that they would remain afloat, and, by preserving their vertical positions, continue to put up a fight. The same objective inspired Admiral Du Bose in the execution of the building programs placed in his charge. It is to be expected his successor will be similarly inspired. Irrespective of this phase of the action of the Department, which undoubtedly met with the approval of the President before taken, there is no doubt that a program of reorganization has been at least initiated. In this connection, it is to be hoped that a General Board or General Staff, call it what one may, will be developed which will deal with the enormously complicated and vital questions of strategy, movements of the Fleet, intelligence and the like.

Service Humor

War in the Stars

"Spies" were hovering thickly,
And slinking 'round the hill,
Where our Naval Observatory
Sits in an area still.
Before the gate stands a guard,
Marines patrol the grounds
Woe be unto the visitor
Who lets himself be found!

Ha, ha, exclaimed a sight-seer
They're peering now at Mars
Perhaps they're getting signals
To guide the fighting Tars.
Perhaps they're urging Saturn
To drop a meteor fast
Upon the ships we have at sea
And sink them in a blast.

Mayhap, may be, 'tis more than that
Am I suffering aberrations?
Perhaps they're trying to protect
The Chief of Operations.
To his Home there nightly comes
Dispatches on the War.
They're secret, marked in crimson red,
As if dragged through gobs of gore.

"Why are you here? What have you
learned?"
Thus cried an FBI,
As deep he pressed his loaded gun
Against the seeming Spy.
"Say, Mister," was the scared response,
"You take that gun away,
"I'm just a Mid-West farmer,
"Looking at that Milky Way."

Object

Silcox: "Why does the Sing Sing foot-
ball team want to play the Army?"

Louie: "They want to prove that the
pen is mightier than the sword."

—USS Tennessee Tar.

Tough

"Bad," confided the proprietor of the
town tavern, "why business is so bad
these days we have the bouncer on the
outside throwing people in."

—Talc-Spins.

Last Line Limerick

To "O. O. O." goes Honorable Mention
this week for completing last week's un-
finished limerick. With the last line sup-
plied, it now reads:

With Europe again in the fire
The outlook appears quite dire
For solid plain folk
Like John and Jane Doak.
"Why?" they'll sadly inquire.

For next week sharpen your wits and
your pencil and send a last line for the
following limerick to the ARMY AND NAVY
JOURNAL Humor Editor, 1711 Connecti-
cut avenue, northwest, Washington, D. C.

"If I had the men and 'munition,
I'd blow away to perdition—"
The corporal opined
As on bunk he reclined,—

ASK THE JOURNAL

SEND your queries to the ARMY
AND NAVY JOURNAL QUES-
TION EDITOR and an answer will
be given in this column as soon as
possible after receipt.

D. A. D.—General Charles P. Summer-
all, The Citadel, Charleston, S. C., is
president of the National Society of the
First Division, A. E. F., and Sgt. David
Friesel, Room 3201 Munitions building,
Washington, D. C., is secretary-treasurer.
National headquarters is at Fayetteville,
N. C. Any further information can be ob-
tained from Sergeant Friesel.

M. E. W.—One readjustment of
grades and ratings in the Signal Corps
took place 1 July, following issuance of
annual executive order; provided only 45
increases in third rating and one in
sixth; none in grades. Next readjust-
ment will come in February when expan-
sion is carried out, and published figures
probably refer to this. However, Signal
Corps officials inform us that they have
prepared no figures on actual number to
be promoted, don't know definitely them-
selves, only that they will be made in
about present proportions.

E. L. W.—Only the Air Corps could
rule on your standing on the eligible list.
It is suggested that you make your com-
plaint to them.

In The Journal

10 Years Ago

General John J. Pershing, General of
the Armies of the United States, was the
recipient of birthday greetings on 13
Sept., when he was 69 years old. Gen-
eral Charles P. Summerall, Chief of Staff,
sent the following cablegram to him at
Grand Hotel, Vittel, France: "Army ex-
tends birthday greetings and affectionate
good wishes."

20 Years Ago

More than 200 Infantry officers of the
United States Army met at the General
Staff College at Washington, D. C., on
8 Sept., and organized the Washington
branch of the Infantry Association, Lt.
Col. George A. Lynch, Inf., USA, was
elected Secretary.

30 Years Ago

Lts. Robert A. Abernathy and Joseph
K. Taussig, USN, who are on duty at the
Norfolk Navy Yard, have returned to
that station from special duty with the
fleet in connection with the recent target
practice.

50 Years Ago

The enlisted retired list of the Army is
gradually growing. It comprises 240
names of worthy veterans, who have
served their country faithfully for 50
years and upwards.

75 Years Ago

Following the fall of Atlanta, General
Grant sent the following telegram to
General Sherman, "I have just received
your dispatch announcing the capture of
Atlanta. In honor of your great victory
I have just ordered a salute to be fired
with shotted guns from every battery
bearing on the enemy. The salute will be
fired within an hour, amidst great re-
joicing."

War Department Organized Reserves



OFFICIAL ORDERS



Navy Department Marine Corps

ARMY ORDERS

Secretary of War
Harry H. Woodring
The Assistant Secretary of War
Louis Johnson
Chief of Staff
General George C. Marshall

GENERAL STAFF CORPS

MAJ. GEN. GEORGE C. MARSHALL, C. of S.
Lt. Col. Bradford G. Chynoweth, (Inf.), from
GSC, 15 Oct., from London, Eng., to Hdq., Gov-
ernors Island, N. Y.
Maj. Matthew B. Ridgway, (Inf.), from
GSC, from Pres. of San Francisco, Calif., to
off. of C. of S., Wash., D. C.
Capt. Joseph I. Greene, (Inf.), prior orders,
from NGB, to WD Gen. Staff, Wash., D. C.,
revoked.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPT.

MAJ. GEN. E. S. ADAMS, AG.
Lt. Col. Victor V. Taylor, from Wash., D. C.,
to San Juan, Puerto Rico, sail NY, 14 Sept.,
on S. S. "Borinquen."

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPT.

MAJ. GEN. ALLEN W. GULLION, JAG.
Maj. George A. Frazer, from Wash., D. C.,
1 Nov., to Ft. Lewis, Wash., temp. duty Gov-
ernors Island, N. Y., sail NY, 27 Dec.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS

MAJ. GEN. HENRY GIBBINS, QMG.
Col. Wilnot A. Danielson, from Ft. Knox,
Ky., to Panama Canal Dept., temp. duty AG,
Wash., D. C., sail NY, 27 Sept.
Maj. Walter Hiltzfeldt, from Duncan Fld.,
Tex., to home and await retirement.
Maj. Sherman I. Strong, from Ft. Monmouth,
N. J., to Puerto Rican Dept., sail NY,
1 Oct.
Maj. William H. Dukes, from Chicago, Ill.,
to home and await retirement.
Maj. James W. Howder, retired, disability
incident to the service, 30 Sept., from Pres. of
San Francisco, Calif.
Capt. John T. Lynch, from Balto., Md., to
Puerto Rican Dept., sail Ft. Monroe, 8 Oct.
1st Lt. Morton E. Townes, from Carlisle
Bks., Pa., to Puerto Rican Air Base, Puerto
Rico, sail NY, 27 Sept.
2nd Lt. Roy L. Mapes, (Inf.), resignation
accepted, for the good of the service.

MEDICAL DEPT.

MAJ. GEN. JAMES C. MAGEE, SG.

Medical Corps

Col. Samuel S. Creighton, from Ft. Mason,
Calif., to home and await retirement.
Col. Charles R. Reynolds, retired, with rank
of major general, upon own application, after
more than thirty-nine years' service, 30 Sept.
Lt. Col. Earl H. Perry, retired, disability
incident to the service, 30 Sept. 1939, from
Oklahoma City, Okla.
Lt. Col. Walter F. van Zelinski, from Puerto
Rican Dept., to Ft. Sill, Okla.
Lt. Col. Raymond W. Whittier, from
Hawalian Dept., to Ft. Riley, Kan.
Lt. Col. Jose C. Carballeira, from N. Y.,
S. Y., to Puerto Rican Dept., sail NY, 3 Oct.
Maj. August W. Spittler, from El Paso,
Tex., to Hawaiian Dept., sail SF, 29 Nov.
Maj. Thomas W. E. Christinas, from Ft. Sill,
Okla., to Puerto Rican Dept., sail Charleston,
12 Jan. 1940.
Capt. Louis S. Leland, from Ft. Totten,
N. Y., to Puerto Rican Dept., sail NY, 3 Oct.
Capt. James L. Snyder, from Hawaiian
Dept., to Carlisle Bks., Pa.
Capt. Edward A. Cleve, from Ft. Crockett,
Tex., to Puerto Rican Dept., sail Galveston,
Tex., 27 Sept.
Capt. Daniel J. Waligora, from Ft. Monroe,
Va., to Hawaiian Dept., sail NY, 27 Dec.
Capt. Victor A. Byrnes, from Barksdale Fld.,
La., to Hawaiian Dept., sail Charleston, 29
Dec.
Capt. Walter P. Manning, from Ft. Hamil-
ton, N. Y., to Philippine Dept., sail NY, 27
Dec.
Capt. Robert E. Bitner, prior orders, from
Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind., to Ft. Myer, Va.,
revoked.
Capt. Jay F. Gamel, from Randolph Fld.,
Tex., to Middletown Air Depot, Pa., 1 Dec.
Capt. Jack W. Schwartz, from Ft. Leaven-
worth, Kan., 6 Oct., to Philippine Dept., temp.
duty Rochester, Minn., sail NY, 27 Dec.

Dental Corps

Lt. Col. Eugene A. Smith, from Panama
Canal Dept., to N. Y. Port of Embarkation,
Brooklyn, N. Y.
Lt. Col. William D. White, from Panama
Canal Dept., to Barksdale Fld., La.
Lt. Col. John S. Ross, from Barksdale Fld.,
La., to Panama Canal Dept., sail Charleston,
12 Jan.
Lt. Col. James J. Weeks, from Ft. Sam
Houston, Tex., to Balboa Hts., C. Z., sail
Charleston, 24 Nov.
1st Lt. Donald B. Lenker, from Ft. Slocum,
N. Y., to Puerto Rican Dept., sail NY, 3 Oct.

FINANCE DEPT.

MAJ. GEN. FREDERICK W. BOSCHEN,
C. of F.

Lt. Col. Stephen R. Beard, from Omaha,
Neb., to Philippine Dept., sail NY, 27 Dec.
Lt. Col. Herbert E. Pace, from Philippine
Dept., to 8th CA, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.
Lt. Col. Cherubusco Newton, Jr., from Ft.
Sam Houston, Tex., to 4th CA, Atlanta, Ga.
Lt. Col. William A. MacNicholl, from Pres.
of San Francisco, Calif., to 7th CA, Omaha,
Neb., sail SF, 3 Oct.
Maj. Hiram B. Turner, from Selfridge Fld.,
Mich., to Hawaiian Dept., sail NY, 23 Jan.
1940.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

MAJ. GEN. JULIAN L. SCHLEY, C. of E.
Col. Francis B. Wilby, from New York,
N. Y., det. GSC, to duty as C. of S., First
Army, Governors Island, N. Y., 16 Oct.
Lt. Col. Gordon R. Young, from Ft. Belvoir,
Va., to Panama Canal Dept., sail NY, 27 Sept.
Capt. Clarence L. Adecock, from Wash.,
D. C., to off. of C. of E., Wash., D. C.
Capt. Miles M. Dawson, from Vicksburg,
Miss., to off. of C. of E., Wash., D. C.
2nd Lt. Lavonne E. Cox, from Hawaiian
Dept., to Conchas Engr. Dist., Caddo, Colo.

ORDNANCE DEPT.

MAJ. GEN. CHARLES M. WESSON, C. of O.
1st Lt. Henry C. Thayer, (Inf.), from Aber-
deen Proving Ground, Md., to Langley Fld.,
Hampton, Va.

SIGNAL CORPS

MAJ. GEN. JOS. O. MAUBORGNE, CSO.
Capt. Albert J. Lubbe, from Ft. Monmouth,
N. J., to Aircraft Radio Laboratory, Wright
Fld., Dayton, O.
2nd Lt. Carl L. Lindquist, det. SC, 9 Sept.,
from Ft. Clark, Tex., to Ft. Monmouth, N. J.,
15 Sept.

CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE

MAJ. GEN. WALTER BAKER, C. of CWS.
Maj. Frank B. Hayne, (Inf.), prior orders,
from Moscow, to Ft. Hayes, O., amended to
duty as military attaché to U. S. S. R., at
Moscow.
2nd Lt. Noel A. Menard, (Inf.), from
Hawalian Dept., to Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

CHAPLAIN CORPS

Ch. Frank B. Bonner, from Ft. Worden,
Wash., 30 Sept., to home and await retirement.

CAVALRY

MAJ. GEN. JOHN K. HERR, C. of Cav.
Col. Arthur H. Wilson, from Phila., Pa.,
1 Nov., to 14th Cav., Ft. Des Moines, Ia.
Col. Francis W. Glover, retired, for age,
after more than forty years' service, 30 Nov.
Lt. Col. Norman E. Fiske, from Ft. Ogle-
thorpe, Ga., to off. of C. of S., Wash., D. C.

FIELD ARTILLERY

MAJ. GEN. ROBERT M. DANFORD, C. of FA.
Col. Abbott Boone, from Oklahoma City,
Okla., to 2nd CA, Governors Island, N. Y.
Lt. Col. John A. Hoag, from Pittsfield,
Mass., to 7th FA, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.
Maj. Lowell M. Riley, from Ft. Sill, Okla.,
to duty as asst. military attaché to France,
Paris, France.
Maj. Alfred P. Kilson, from Philippine
Dept., to Ft. Lewis, Wash.
Capt. Ivan D. Yeaton, from U. S. S. R., to
duty as asst. military attaché, Moscow, U. S.
S. R.
Capt. Frank Dorn, from Pres. of Monterey,
Calif., to 3rd Inf. Brig., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS

MAJ. GEN. A. H. SUNDERLAND, C. of CAC.
Col. Francis P. Hardaway, from Ft. Monroe,
Va., to 2nd CA, Ft. Monroe, Va.
1st Lt. Harry B. Cooper, Jr., from Ft. Mon-
roe, Va., to 2nd CA, Ft. Monroe, Va.

INFANTRY

MAJ. GEN. GEORGE A. LYNCH, C. of Inf.
Col. Ralph W. Kingman, retired, upon own
application 31 Dec. 1939, after more than
thirty-seven years' service.
Lt. Col. John E. Creed, retired, upon own
application, 30 Sept. 1939, after more than
twenty-eight years' service, from Pres. of San
Francisco, Calif.
Lt. Col. James A. Summerson, from Ft.
Brady, Mich., to Milwaukee, Wisc.
Lt. Col. John E. Ardrey, prior orders, from
Ft. Mason, Calif., to Univ. of Michigan, Ann
Arbor, Mich., revoked.
Lt. Col. Basil D. Edwards, prior orders,
retired, 31 Oct., from Ann Arbor, Mich., re-
voked.
Maj. Neal W. Richmond, from New York,
N. Y., to duty with NG affairs, Hdq., Puerto
Rican Dept., sail NY, 27 Sept.
Maj. Clinton Rush, from Ft. Francis E.
Warren, Wyo., 25 Sept., to Loyola High
School, Los Angeles, Calif.
Maj. Leslie R. Forney, from Vancouver Bks.,
Wash., to 9th CA, Pres. of San Francisco,
Calif.

(Continued on Next Page)

NAVY ORDERS

Acting Secretary of the Navy
Charles Edison
Chief of Naval Operations
Admiral Harold R. Stark, USN

7 September 1939

Comdr. Earl W. Morris, ors. 28 Febr., 1939,
fur. modified; to Nav. Oper. instead of Army
War College.

Lt. Charles R. Brook, det. USS Tennessee
abt. 14 Oct.; to Asia. Fleet.

Lt. Guy P. Garland, det. USS California
abt. 14 Oct.; to Asia. Fleet.

Lt. (jg) Howard F. Stoner, uncompl. portion
ors. of 1 July revoked; to Instrn.-Nav.
Academy.

Lt. (jg) Francis B. Risser (SC), desp. ors.
29 April, modified; to Bu. Supplies & Accts.,
instead of Rec. Ship, New York (Assign.).

8 September 1939

Comdr. James W. Whitfield, det. Rec. Sta.,
N. Yd., Phila.; to Nav. Oper. (Ors. 30 Aug.
1939 revoked).

Lt. Comdr. Richard H. Cruzen, det. Hydro-
graphic Office, Navy Dept., abt. 9 Sept.; to
CFO USS Bear and in command when com-
missioned.

Lt. (jg) Donald G. Gumz, det. Nav. Air
Sta., Pensacola, Fla., abt. 1 Sept.; to USS
Noosho.

Lt. (jg) John Harlee, det. Nav. Air Sta.,
Pensacola, Fla., abt. 1 Sept.; to USS New
York.

Ens. James S. O'Rourke, det. Nav. Air Sta.,
Pensacola, Fla., abt. 1 Sept.; to Asia. Fleet.

Lt. (jg) Eugene P. Harris (MC), det.
Destroyer Sqd. 10 abt. 11 Sept.; to USS
Omaha.

Lt. (jg) Vernon E. Martens (MC), det. USS
Omaha 11 Sept.; to USS Herbert.

Lt. Comdr. Robert R. Blaisdell (SC), det.
as SO USS Arkansas 31 Dec.; to Navy Yd.,
Portsmouth, NH as asst. to supply officer.

Lt. Comdr. Hunter J. Norton (SC), det.
Nav. Supply Depot, NOB Norfolk, Va. in
Dec.; to USS Arkansas as SO.

Lt. Thomas W. Baker (SC), det. Navy Yd.,
Pearl Harbor, TH in Sept.; to nearest Rec.
Ship.

Lt. William C. Allen (CC), relieved all
active duty; to home.

Comdr. Carl H. Cotter (CEC), det. as Pub.
Wks. Off., Navy Yd., Portsmouth, NH, 9
Sept.; to duty as OInC of Construction of the
Nav. Air Base, Jacksonville, Fla.

Comdr. Theron A. Hartung (CEC), det.
Navy Yd., Puget Sound, Wash.; to Navy Yd.,
Pearl Harbor, TH.

Comdr. Charles R. Johnson (CEC), det.
Navy Yd., Phila., Pa., in Sept.; to Naval
Academy.

Mach. Frank L. Dawley, det. Navy Yd.,
Washington, DC; to DFO USS Bear.

Act. Pay Clk. Paul C. Ranken, to USS
Ranger.

Act. Pay Clk. Joseph R. Shirley, to USS
Ranger.

9 September 1939

Comdr. Charles W. Styer, det. Nav. Ob-
servatory in Dec.; to S-M Division 16.

Lt. Cdr. Steven W. Callaway, det. as CO
Patrol Sqd. 53 in Sept.; to duty as CO Patrol
Sqd. 52.

Lt. Thomas P. Wilson, det. Nav. Air Sta.,
Pensacola, Fla., about 7 Sept.; to Patrol
Sqd. 51.

Lt. (jg) Page Knight, det. Nav. Air Sta.,
Pensacola, Fla., about 22 Sept.; to Patrol
Wing 5.

Lt. (jg) James W. O'Grady, det. Nav. Air
Sta., Pensacola, Fla., about 19 Sept.; to Pa-
trol Wing 5.

Ens. Charles J. King, det. USS Portland in
Sept. or Oct.; to CFO USS Roe.

Ens. Osborne B. Wiseman, det. USS Sara-
toga in Sept. or Oct.; to CFO USS Roe.

Lt. (jg) John C. Farquhar (DC), det. Nav.
Academy about 1 Dec.; to USS New Orleans.

Lt. (jg) Frank M. Kyes (DC), det. USS
New Orleans about 20 Dec.; to Nav. Hosp.,
Parris Island, S. C.

Lt. Cdr. Arthur M. Bryan, det. Rec. Sta.,
Phila., Pa., on 30 Sept. to Asia. Fleet.

Ch. Mach. Edward J. Tyrrell, det. as Asst.
Insptr. Nav. Mat'l., Hartford Dist., Hart-
ford, Conn., about 10 Oct.; to USS Sonoma.

11 September 1939

Capt. William S. Farber, det. Staff-Nav.
War College, Newport, R. I. abt. 13 Sept.;
to CFO Dest. Sqd. 41 and in command when
commissioned.

Capt. Schuyler F. Helm, det. as Director

of Nav. Reserve, 3rd Nav. Dist.; to CFO Dest.
Sqd. 30 and in command when commissioned.

Lt. John W. Bays, det. Off. of Judge Advo.
Gen'l., Navy Dept.; to USS New Orleans.

Lt. Albert C. Burrows, det. Off. of Judge
Advo. Gen'l., Navy Dept.; to CFO USS Mc-
Cormick and as Exec. when commissioned.

Lt. William C. Butler, Jr., uncompl. por-
tion ors. 13 July 1939 revoked; to USS
Boise.

Lt. Marshall E. Dornin, uncompl. portion
ors. 19 May 1939 revoked; to CFO USS Lea
and as Exec. when commissioned.

Lt. James H. Howard, uncompl. portion
ors. 13 July 1939 revoked; to CFO USS
Phillip and as Exec. when commissioned.

Lt. Louis T. Malone, det. Off. of Judge
Advo. Gen'l., Navy Dept.; to CFO USS Fox
and as Exec. when commissioned.

Lt. Charles T. Mauro, Jr., uncompl. portion
ors. 19 May 1939 revoked; to CFO USS
Evans and as Exec. when commissioned.

Lt. Francis A. McKee, uncompl. portion
ors. 19 May 1939 revoked; to USS Honolulu.

Lt. Leonard S. Mewhinney, det. Off. of
Judge Advo. Gen'l., Navy Dept.; to USS
Tennessee.

Lt. William B. Moore, uncompl. portion
ors. 13 July 1939 revoked; to CFO USS
Buchanan and as Exec. when commissioned.

Lt. Philip S. Morgan, det. Off. of Judge
Advo. Gen'l., Navy Dept.; to CFO USS Over-
ton and as Exec. when commissioned.

Lt. Lynne C. Quiggle, uncompl. portion of
ors. 19 May 1939 revoked; to CFO USS
Aaron Ward and as Exec. when commis-
sioned.

Lt. Robert L. Taylor, uncompl. portion ors.
13 July 1939 revoked; to CFO USS Hale and
as Exec. when commissioned.

Lt. Gordon A. Uehling, uncompl. portion
ors. 19 May 1939 revoked; to CFO USS
MacLeish and as Exec. when commissioned.

(Please turn to Page 55)

MARINE CORPS

Major General Commandant
Maj. Gen. Thomas Holcomb

Lt. Col. Leonard E. Ren, ord. to Hdqrs.,
Marine Corps, modified; to proceed MB,
Quantico, for duty with 1st Mar. Brig.

Capt. Thomas A. Wornham, det. MB, Nor-
folk N. Yd., to MD, USS Helena.

2nd Lt. Richard B. Church, det. MB, Nor-
folk N. Yd., to MD, USS Helena.

1st Lt. Gavin C. Humphrey, abt. 4 Oct. det.
NAS, Pensacola, to 1st Mar. Aircraft Group,
Quantico, Va.

1st Lt. Ralph Haas, ord. to 1st Mar. Aircraft
Group, revoked. Det. NAS, Pensacola, to MB,
Parris Island.

Ch. Mar. Gar. Thomas W. P. Murphy, on
or about 15 Sept., det. MB NMD, Yorktown,
Va., to MB, Parris Island.

Ch. Mar. Gar. William L. Erdman, ord. to
FMP, MCB, San Diego, revoked. Assigned
to duty at MB, N. Yd., Mare Island.

Pay Clk. Roy C. Roberts, on 10 Sept. det.
Office of Paymaster, S.E. Pay Area, NOB,
Norfolk, Va., to MB, NTS, Great Lakes, Ill.

Qm. Clk. James C. Puckett, det. MB, Quan-
tico, Va., to MB, Parris Island.

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Army Orders

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Maj. Harry D. Ayres, det. FD, 27 Sept., from New York, N. Y., to Selfridge Fld., Mich., temp. duty at Holabird QM Depot, Balto., Md.

Maj. George E. Kraul, from San Francisco, Calif., to home and await retirement.

Maj. Charles McK. Kemp, from Ft. Moultrie, S. C., 1 Oct., duty with OR, 8th CA, Austin, Tex.

Maj. Robal A. Johnson, from Plattsburg Bks., N. Y., 27 Dec., to Overseas Recruit Depot, Ft. Slocum, N. Y.

Capt. Louis R. Delmonico, from Panama Canal Dept., to 12th Inf., Arlington Cantonment, Va.

Capt. William P. Grace, Jr., from Ft. Sill, Okla., to 17th Inf., Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.

Capt. George E. Isaacs, det. AGD, 11 Sept., from Ft. Lewis, Wash., to off. of AG, Wash., D. C., sail 8F.

Capt. Richard E. Moore, retired as a major, disability incident to the service, 30 Sept., from Philippine Dept., 30 Sept.

Capt. Ernest W. Gruhn, from Ft. Adams, R. I., to 18th Inf., Brig., Ft. Devens, Mass.

Capt. Walter S. Winn, Jr., prior orders, from Panama Canal Dept., to Ft. Devens, Mass., amended to, Plattsburg Bks., N. Y.

1st Lt. Avery M. Cochran, from Arlington Cantonment, Va., to 7th Inf., Chilkoot Bks., Alaska, sail NY, 7 Nov.

AIR CORPS

MAJ. GEN. HENRY H. ARNOLD, C. of AC.

Maj. Merrick G. Estabrook, Jr., from Dayton, O., to Fairfield Air Depot, Patterson Fld., O.

Maj. Myron R. Wood, from Wash., D. C., 1 Oct., to off. of Asst. Sect. of War, Wash., D. C.

Maj. Rufus B. Davidson, (captain), from Barksdale Fld., Shreveport, La., to Scott Fld., Belleville, Ill.

Capt. Forrest G. Allen, from Maxwell Fld., Ala., to Panama Canal Dept., sail NY, 13 Sept.

Capt. Ezekiel W. Napier, prior orders, from Randolph Fld., Tex., to Panama Canal Dept., sail NY, 13 Sept., revoked.

Capt. Davis D. Graves, from Bolling Fld., D. C., to AC Tactical Sch., Maxwell Fld., Ala.

Capt. Charles A. Bassett, from Wright Fld., Dayton, O., to AC Tactical Sch., Maxwell Fld., Ala.

Capt. George W. Mundy, from Barksdale Fld., La., to AC Tactical Sch., Maxwell Fld., Ala.

Capt. Dudley D. Hale, from Langley Fld., Va., to AC Tactical Sch., Maxwell Fld., Ala.

Capt. Delmar T. Spivey, from Kelly Fld., Tex., to AC Tactical Sch., Maxwell Fld., Ala.

Capt. John C. Crosthwaite, from Kelly Fld., Tex., to AC Tactical Sch., Maxwell Fld., Ala.

Capt. Sheldon B. Edwards, from Ft. Bragg, N. C., to Scott Fld., Belleville, Ill.

1st Lt. Winslow C. Morse, from Selfridge Fld., Mich., to AC Tactical Sch., Maxwell Fld., Ala.

1st Lt. Charles L. Munroe, Jr., from Patterson Fld., Fairfield, O., to Panama Canal Dept., sail NY, 13 Sept.

1st Lt. Paul W. Blanchard, Jr., prior orders, from Randolph Fld., Tex., to Panama Canal Dept., sail NY, 13 Sept., revoked.

1st Lt. Harvey T. Alness, from Hawaiian Dept., to 12th Obsv. Sqdn., Ft. Knox, Ky.

1st Lt. Dwight O. Monteith, from Panama Canal Dept., to March Fld., Calif.

1st Lt. Arthur F. Merewether, prior orders, from Barksdale Fld., La., to Panama Canal Dept., sail NY, 13 Sept., amended to, Mitchell Fld., N. Y.

1st Lt. Jarred V. Crabb, prior orders, from Langley Fld., Va., to AC Tactical Sch., Maxwell Fld., Ala., revoked.

Following Lt. Its., from Randolph Fld., Tex., to station indicated: Stanley J. Donovan, Cent. Dist. E. St. Louis, Ill., and Robert L. Scott, Jr., West. Dist. Glendale, Calif.

2nd Lt. Donald R. Hutchinson, from Barksdale Fld., La., to AC Tactical Sch., Maxwell Fld., Ala.

2nd Lt. Ralph MacK. Kellogg, from Randolph Fld., Tex., to AC Tactical Sch., Maxwell Fld., Ala.

2nd Lt. Bernard A. Schriever, from Hamilton Fld., Calif., to Material Div., AC, Wright Fld., Dayton, O., sail SE, 3 Oct.

PROMOTIONS

Following Lt. Col., to colonel, 10 Sept.: Clall B. Perkins, VC; Horace S. Eakins, VC; Isaac O. Gladish, VC; Jean R. Underwood, VC; Clifford C. Whitney, VC.

Ch. Maurice W. Reynolds, (Major), to lt. col., 8 Sept.

Maj. Horatio G. Coykendall, FD, to lt. col., 15 Aug.

Capt. Homer B. Chandler, AC, to major, 15 Aug.

TRANSFERS

1st Lt. Donald F. Buchwald, Inf., to FA, 1 Oct., from Panama Canal Dept., to 3rd FA, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

WARRANT OFFICERS

W. O. Lorenz E. Marshall, retired, for age, as 2nd Lt., 30 Sept.

W. O. Frank Frank, from Ft. Thomas, Ky., to duty as band leader, 1st Inf., Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyo., 1 Nov.

W. O. Joseph G. Garcia, from Hawaiian Dept., to duty as band leader, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

W. O. Czerna C. Lafer, from Philippine Dept., to duty as band leader, 17th Inf., Ft. Crook, Neb.

Orders to Enlisted Men

Pvt. Willie M. James, prior orders, from Ft. Sill, Okla., to Army Medical Center, Wash., D. C., 15 Sept., revoked.

Pvt. Icl. Warren W. Rosenau, prior orders, from Ft. Bliss, Tex., to Ft. Riley, Kan., 11 Sept., revoked.

M. Sgt. John J. Reardon, from Wash., D. C., 1 Nov., to Cav. Sch. det., Ft. Riley, Kan.

Sgt. Noah Burgess, prior orders from Army Medical Center, Wash., D. C., to Med. Fld. Serv. Sch., Carlisle Bks., Pa., revoked.

Retirement of Enlisted Men

Sgt. Tomas Centeno, Troop A, 26th Cav., (PS), retired, at Ft. Stotsenburg, P. I., 30 Sept.

1st Sgt. Thomas Cooley, (recruiting service), retired, at recruiting station, Post Office Bldg., Newark, N. J., 30 Sept.

1st Sgt. Santos Aguirre, Co. L, 57th Inf., (PS), retired, at Ft. William McKinley, P. I.

Extended active duty with MC.

1st Lt. Donald Roy Adams, prior orders, to Ft. Douglas, Utah, 10 Sept., until 30 June 1940, revoked.

1st Lt. Carroll Arnold Russell, 18 Sept., to Letterman Gen. Hosp., San Francisco, Calif., until 17 March 1940.

1st Lt. Julian Rex Bernhelm, Jr., 18 Sept., to Letterman Gen. Hosp., San Francisco, Calif., until 17 March 1940.

1st Lt. Jerome Dudley Textor, 18 Sept., to Fitzsimons Gen. Hosp., Denver, Colo., until 17 March 1940.

Capt. Earl Franklin Tritt, from Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., to home, 31 Dec.

1st Lt. Clarence Raymond Brown, Army Medical Center, Wash., D. C., until 1 Apr. 1940.

Extended active duty with OD.

Capt. Philip Eduard Gruber, 15 Sept., to Boston Ord. Dist., Boston, Mass., until 30 June 1940.

1st Lt. George Edward Deppe, 15 Sept., to Phila. Ord. Dist., Wilmington office, Wilmington, Del., until 30 June 1940.

2nd Lt. Max Winer, 11 Sept., to Springfield Armory, Springfield, Mass., until 30 June 1940.

1st Lt. William Erwell Mackintosh, 18 Sept., to San Francisco Ord. Dist., San Francisco, Calif., until 30 June 1940.

2nd Lt. Joe Rowan Daniel, 18 Sept., to Phila. Ord. Dist., Phila., Pa., until 30 June 1940.

Extended active duty with AC.

1st Lt. John Staub Fouché, Jr., Randolph Fld., Tex., until 11 Nov. 1940.

2nd Lt. William Jennings Bryan Murphy, 12 Sept., to Olmstead Fld., Middletown, Pa., until 11 Sept. 1940.

2nd Lt. Charles Hutchinson Young, from Barksdale Fld., La., to home, 14 Oct.

2nd Lt. Robert Leslie Grove, from Barksdale Fld., La., to home, 7 Nov.

2nd Lt. Glenn Augustus Holland, 22 Sept., to Olmstead Fld., Middletown, Pa., until 21 Sept. 1940.

1st Lt. Frank Beard Scott, from Randolph Fld., Tex., 30 Sept.

Extended active duty with Spec.-Res.

Capt. Dwight Garrison, 15 Sept., to Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., until 30 June 1940.

Two weeks active duty training.

Maj. Lester L. Lessig, Engr.-Res., 17 Sept., to off. Asst. Sect. of War, Wash., D. C.

Capt. Edmund Otis Rublee, Engr.-Res., 17 Sept., to Ft. Belvoir, Va.

2nd Lt. Robert Wallace Beard, Air-Res., from Hamilton Fld., Calif., to home, 30 Sept.

2nd Lt. John Hansen Hayes, Chem.-Res., 8 Oct., to Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

2nd Lt. Anthony Christian Hermans, QM-Res., 18 Sept., to Atlanta QM Zone, Ga.

1st Lt. William Maxwell Jahn, Ord.-Res., 18 Sept., to Hartford Ord. Dist. off., Springfield, Mass.

1st Lt. Robert Lisle Bullock, Ord.-Res., 18 Sept., to Rochester Ord. Dist.

PROMOTION OF RESERVES

2nd Lt. Robert Gene Gibbons, Inf., to 1st Lt., 11 Sept.

2nd Lt. Donald Harwood Newhall, Ord., to 1st Lt., 11 Sept.

1st Lt. Frank Wilson Gwinn, Med., to captain, 11 Sept.

1st Lt. Ernest Foster Cutter, QM, to captain, 9 Sept.

2nd Lt. James Clifford Jensen, AC, to 1st Lt., 22 Sept.

2nd Lt. Marvin Chester Frye, Inf., to 1st Lt., 12 Sept.

2nd Lt. Luke Emmett Kenney, Inf., to 1st Lt., 12 Sept.

1st Lt. Harry Morris Berliner, Med., to captain, 14 Sept.

1st Lt. Alfred Arnold Robinson, Cav., to captain, 14 Sept.

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Name

Rank

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Navy Orders

(Continued from Page 53)

12 September 1939

Lt. (jg) Wayne R. Merrill, ors. 6 May 1939, revoked; continue USS S-29.
Lt. (jg) Lyle E. Strickler, det. USS R-2 about 8 Sept.; to CFO USS Searaven.
Lt. (jg) Francis D. Walker, det. USS S-29 about 8 Sept.; to CFO USS Searaven.

Ens. William T. Alford, uncompl. portion ors. 19 June 1939, revoked; to USS Barry.
Ens. Richard F. Barry, Jr., det. USS Tuscaloosa about 7 Sept.; to USS Truxtun.
Ens. Charles R. Clark, Jr., det. USS San Francisco about 7 Sept.; to USS Fairfax.
Ens. Martin D. Clausner, det. USS Ranger about 7 Sept.; to USS Simpson.
Ens. Abe F. Cohen, uncompl. portion ors. 5 July 1939, revoked; to USS Broome.
Ens. John M. Gore, det. USS Ranger about 7 Sept.; to USS Hamilton.
Ens. Theodore A. Grell, det. USS Ranger about 7 Sept.; to USS Decatur.
Ens. James H. Smith, Jr., det. USS Ranger about 7 Sept.; to USS Leary.

Comdr. James F. Hooker (MC), det. Nav. Disp., Nav. Dept., in Oct.; to Nav. Sta., Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
Lt. Cdr. Herman M. Maveety (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif. in Sept.; to Nav. Trng. Sta., San Diego.
Lt. Alvin J. Cerny (MC), ors. 9 Aug. 1939, modified; to Nav. Hosp., Annapolis, instead of Nav. Hosp., Philadelphia, Pa.
Lt. Paul M. Crossland (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., Phila., Pa. in Sept.; to Nav. Hosp., Newport, R. I.
Lt. Edward S. Lowe (MC), det. Instrn.-Nav. Hosp., San Diego; to duty Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif.
Lt. Erwin H. Osterleh (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif. in Sept.; to Nav. Hosp., Mare Isl., Calif.
Lt. James A. Price (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., Washington, D. C. in Sept.; to Nav. Hosp., Phila., Pa.

Lt. (jg) Edward T. Byrne (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., Puget Sound in Sept.; to Navy Yd., Puget Sound, Wash.
Lt. (jg) Ralph W. Geise (MC), det. Nav. Med. Schl., Wash., D. C. in Sept.; to Marine Bks., Quantico, Va.
Lt. (jg) Marcellus C. Shurtleff (MC), det. Navy Yd., Puget Sound, Wash., in Sept.; to USS Oklahoma.
Lt. Cdr. Philip A. Caro (SC), upon disch. trt. Nav. Hosp., Norfolk; to home awaiting retirement.
Comdr. Maurice Witherspoon (ChC), add'l duty with USMC Unit at New York World's Fair.
Lt. (jg) Aloysius H. Schmitt (ChC), det. Bu. Nav. 12 Sept.; to Marine Bks., Quantico, Va.

Act. Pay Clk. Joseph R. Shirley, det. USS Ranger about 16 Sept.; to USS San Francisco.
Pay Clk. Andrew J. Randall, det. USS San Francisco in Sept.; to Asia. Fleet.

13 September 1939

Rear Adm. Albert T. Church, det. Shore Estab. Div. 16 Sept.; to duty as Director, Nav. Engineering Experiment Sta., Annapolis, Md.
Rear Adm. Samuel M. Robinson, det. as Sr. Mbr. Compensation Bd., Nav. Dept. 13 Sept.; to duty as Chief of Bu. Engineering, Nav. Dept.

Comdr. Herbert K. Fenn, ors. 21 Feb. 1939, to Instrn. Army War College revoked; to Nav. Oper.
Comdr. Ralph H. Henkle, ors. 21 Feb. 1939, modified; to Nav. Oper. instead of Instrn. Army War College.

Lt. Cdr. Vernon Huber, ors. 1 May 1939, modified; to Nav. Oper. instead of Instrn. Army Indust. College.
Lt. Cdr. Ralph B. Hunt, ors. 25 Nov. 1939, modified; to Nav. Oper. instead of Instrn. Army Indust. College.
Lt. Cdr. John M. Kennadny, ors. 4 March 1939, modified; to Nav. Oper. instead of Instrn. Army War College.
Lt. Cdr. Adolph H. Oswald, ors. 5 March 1939, modified; to Nav. Oper. instead of Instrn. Army War College.

Lt. John B. Colwell, det. Navy Yd., Washington, D. C.; to USS Idaho.

Ens. John K. Boal, det. USS Dunlap about 30 Sept.; to USS Talbot.
Ens. Arthur B. Yeates, Jr., det. USS Sampson about 30 Sept.; to USS Dent.

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Lt. Cdr. David B. Peters (MC), det. Nav. Rectg. Sta., Denver, Colo.; to Nav. Trng. Sta., NOB, Norfolk, Va.
Lt. William C. Baty, Jr. (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif. in Sept.; to Nav. Air Sta., San Diego.
Lt. Morris M. Rubin (MC), ors. 23 Aug. 1939, to Norfolk Nav. Hosp. revoked; to Nav. Hosp., Brklyn, N. Y.

Lt. Carey M. Smith (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif. in Sept.; to Nav. Trng. Sta., San Diego.
Lt. (jg) Clement D. Burroughs (MC), det. Nav. Med. Schl., Wash., D. C. in Sept.; to Nav. Hosp., Great Lakes, Ill.

Lt. (jg) George H. C. McKeown (MC), det. Nav. Med. Schl., Wash., D. C. in Sept.; to Nav. Trng. Sta., Great Lakes, Ill.
Lt. (jg) John S. Shaver (MC), det. Nav. Med. Schl., Wash., D. C. in Sept.; to Nav. Hosp., Newport, R. I.

Capt. Oscar W. Leidel (SC), add'l duty as accounting officer, Nav. Air. Fact., N. Yd., Phila., Pa.

Lt. Cdr. Max Baum (SC), ors. 22 July 1939, modified; to Rec. Sta., Boston, Mass., instead of Navy Yd., Portsmouth, N. H.

Lt. Cdr. William M. Christie (SC), det. Nav. Air. Fact., N. Yd., Phila., Pa., as accounting officer; to duty as Asst. to supply officer, Nav. Air. Fact., N. Yd., Phila., Pa.

Lt. Cdr. Jonas F. Rupert (SC), upon disch. trt. Nav. Hosp., Portsmouth, N. H.; to Nav. Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., for duty.

Lt. Cdr. Andrew C. Shiver (SC), det. Rec. Sta., Boston, Mass. on 30 Sept.; to Nav. Sta., Tutuila, Samoa.

Rear Adm. William G. DuBose (CC), det. as Chief, Bu. Constr. & Repair, 16 Sept.; to duty as Director of David W. Taylor Model Basin at Carderock, Md.

Capt. Allan J. Chantry, Jr. (CC), det. Bu. Constr. & Repair in Sept.; to duty as Mgr., N. Yd., Phila., Pa.

Capt. Charles W. Fisher, Jr. (CC), det. duty Shore Estab. Div. 16 Sept.; to duty as Director of Shore Estab. Division.

Capt. Lewis B. McBride (CC), det. as Director David W. Taylor Model Basin at Carderock, Md. in Sept.; to duty as Director Exp. Model Basin, N. Yd., Wash., D. C.

Capt. Alexander H. Van Keuren (CC), det. as Mgr., Navy Yd., Phila., Pa. about 15 Sept.; Off. of Sec. of Navy.

Lt. Frederick W. Meehling (ChC), det. Mar. Bks., Quantico, Va. 25 Sept.; to USS Henderson.

Mach. LeRoy Merryman, det. USS Savannah 30 Sept.; to USS Medusa.

Coast Guard Orders

Lt. (jg) P. J. Smenton, Spencer, orders of 19 July 1939, cancelled.
Ens. V. E. Bakanas, Hamilton, orders of 23 Aug. 1939, cancelled.
Ens. R. M. Dudley, Hamilton, orders of 23 Aug. 1939, cancelled.

Lt. Allen Winbeck, detached Hermes, effective about 1 Nov. 1939, and assigned California State Nautical School, San Francisco, Calif.
Lt. James Plakias, detached Hamilton and assigned temporary duty San Francisco District.

Lt. C. E. Brush, detached Headquarters, effective about 14 Sept. 1939, and assigned plant of John H. Mathis, Camden, N. J., as Chief Inspector for construction of Juniper.

Lt. C. B. Arrington, detached Thetis, and assigned Boston District for course in Finance and Business Administration at Harvard University.

Comdr. L. L. Bennett, Los Angeles Section, San Francisco District, assigned additional duty as Captain of the Port of Isthmus Cove, Santa Catalina Island, Calif.

Comdr. John Trebes, orders of 15 July, 1939, cancelled, reassigned Shoshone as commanding officer.

Lt. Comdr. E. H. Fritzsche, det. Hamilton and assigned Saranac as commanding officer.

Lt. Charles Walker, Headquarters, issued permanent commission as Lieutenant Commander, with rank from 5 Aug. 1939, taking precedence next following Lt. Comdr. I. B. Steele.

Lt. Comdr. A. W. Davis, det. Galatea, effective upon relief by Lt. D. F. deOtte, and assigned line duty Champlain.

Lt. P. A. Short, det. Champlain, effective upon relief by Lt. Comdr. A. W. Davis, and assigned line duty Mojave.

Lt. D. F. deOtte, det. New York District and assigned Galatea as commanding officer, effective 31 Oct. 1939.

Lt. (jg) W. W. Collins, det. Campbell, effective upon completion promotion examinations, and assigned line duty Nemesis.

Chief Boatswain (L) C. A. Osborne, det. Indian River Inlet Station, effective when directed by Commander, New York District, and assigned Lewes Station as officer-in-charge.

Chief Boatswain J. E. Wilson, Aradne, resignation accepted, effective upon receipt by him of Department letter of acceptance.

Chief Boatswain L. J. Kirstine, Fanneu, assigned temporary duty as Recruiting Officer,

Boston, Mass.

Chief Mach. Gabriel Dobo, Jr., det. Dilligence, effective about 1 Oct. 1939, and assigned Champlain.

Chief Mach. George Karl, det. Rush, effective about 1 Oct. 1939, and assigned Pontchartrain.

Chief Mach. W. E. Shipway, Champlain, relieved from all active duty and placed on the retired list, effective 1 Oct. 1939.

Chief Boatswain E. A. Simpson, det. Crawford, effective abt. 20 Sept. 1939, and assigned as Recruiting Officer, Baltimore, Md.

Chief Boatswain (L) J. A. Olander, det. office at Green Bay, Wis., and assigned Old Chicago Station as officer-in-charge.

Chief Boatswain W. H. Moulton, det. Ariadne and assigned as Recruiting Officer, Omaha, Neb.

Chief Mach. Oscar Salter, Ariadne, orders of 5 Sept. 1939, cancelled.

Chief Mach. A. E. Wikander, Shoshone, orders of 5 Sept. 1939, cancelled.

Boatswain (L) P. L. Beck, det. Harbor Beach Station, Cleveland District, relieved from all active duty and placed on the retired list, effective 1 Oct. 1939.

Boatswain (T) W. C. Hart, Aurora, issued permanent appointment as Boatswain, with rank from 1 Sept. 1939.

Boatswain (T) W. A. DeVine, War Department, orders of 1 Sept. 1939, amended to effect assignment to Chicago District in lieu of New York District.

Mach. H. M. Davis, Hamilton, orders of 5 Sept. 1939, cancelled.

Pay Clerk A. J. Maclean, det. Northland and assigned temporary duty Boston District.

Pay Clerk Garland Sponburgh, orders of 30 Aug. 1939, cancelled, reassigned Shoshone.

Pay Clerk L. M. Van Winkle, det. Headquarters, effective about 1 Oct. 1939, and assigned Maritime Service Training Station, Tampa, Fla.

Boatswain L. R. Scott, det. Chicago District office and assigned as Recruiting Officer, Chicago, Ill.

The following Pay Clerks issued permanent appointments as Pay Clerk, with rank from 6 Sept. 1939: J. R. Austin, Maritime Service Training Station, Government Island; A. C. Campbell, Air Station, Charleston, S. C.; R. D. Fritz, Cayuga; J. A. Holt, Academy; H. B. Sherman, Cleveland District; L. M. Van Winkle, Headquarters.

Pay Clerk Walter Lauer, det. Boston District and assigned Headquarters.

Mach. (T) F. E. Harris, det. Boston District (Please turn to Page 59)

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SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP

Foreign Affairs—The President has called Congress to meet in special session on 21 September. His proclamation states that "public interests" require such action. The public interests concern neutrality. The President wants enacted the Hull seven point program; he would not object to the complete repeal of the existing law. The Hull program would lift the arms embargo, and thus permit American manufacturers to ship munitions to belligerents. Now we are able to ship oil, wheat and other war essentials. Under the authority of the President we are now pressing the exchange with Great Britain of cotton for rubber. Opposing the President will be the isolationist group. The members of that group, including Borah, Johnson, Vandenberg, and Clark, will insist on the continuance of the arms embargo. Some of them will urge an expansion of the embargo list on the ground that such action would keep us out of war; all of them will uphold the cash and carry plan which the President is inclined to accept, despite the effect upon our merchant marine.

The President is endeavoring to produce political unity. For this purpose he has called a non-partisan meeting of leaders on the day before the session begins. He is anxious for speedy and overwhelming adoption of his program. This, he feels, would show Europe that America is behind him, would greatly discourage Germany, and influence Italy to remain neutral.

Complicating the situation are the acts of Great Britain and France in instituting long range blockades and proclaiming comprehensive lists of contraband. Such measures produced acrimonious protests from the United States during the World War. One of the results of them was the adoption of resolutions by Pan-American Conferences declaring that foodstuffs and raw materials could not be considered as contraband. In a protest to Great Britain, Argentina has quoted the resolutions. At the Pan-American Conference called by Panama, the question of an united Pan-American protest at British procedure will be considered. The Conference also will deal with important questions of unity on war developments.

The State Department is sharply watching the conduct of Germany. That Government has notified the surrounding neutral states that any reduction in their normal trade will be regarded as an unfriendly act. Belgium has cut off food supplies from Germany. Undoubtedly, the German General Staff has taken into account the possibility that British and French Armies will march through Belgium in order to strike at German territory. German submarines are sinking British and French merchantmen. American ships have not been destroyed, although a submarine commander served notice that on demand they must stop in order to permit visit and search. This is justified by international law.

Sufficient evidence has been gathered by the State Department to warrant an inquiry of Germany as to the whereabouts of its submarines at the time the liner Athenia was sunk. A strong protest will be made as a result of reports received from our Ambassador to Poland that unfortified cities and civilians have been bombed. Germany assured the President that it would not indulge in his practice. This Government holds the assurance has been violated. The British Foreign Minister has announced that continuance of the practice will provoke retaliation.

Mobilization of troops by Russia and their concentration upon the Polish frontier have aroused the apprehension of the Baltic States, which likewise have mobilized. There is keen speculation in London, Paris and Washington as to the purposes of the Moscow Government. That the disposition of that Government continues to favor Germany is shown by the protest it has made at Polish planes flying over Russian territory, and the seizure of some of them. Goering, Hitler's heir apparent, in a speech, has indicated that Germany is relying upon Russia to be her food and other raw material cache. Rumania, fully mobilized, is pursuing a policy of neutrality. General Weygand, of World War fame, is representing France in military conversations with Turkey, which will enter into war if Italy should do so. Turkey has mobilized troops so as to strike into the Balkans should any of the countries of that region support Germany.

Reports that peace proposals will be made by Hitler through Mussolini, once the conquest of Poland is completed, continue. The British and French Governments say that they will not conclude peace until Hitler and Hitlerism have been destroyed.

Rumors say that in order to promote peace the Fuehrer will retire, and that it was for that reason he announced Goering as his successor. Whether this be true or not, no one doubts that some peace proposals are impending, with Mussolini as the sponsor. Information, regarded as reliable, emphasizes that the King of Italy has assumed the reins, and that he has advised Mussolini he will not permit the country to be dragged into war. This accounts for the consideration Great Britain and France are showing in the Italian situation. Undoubtedly, too, some offers have been made to induce the Rome Government to abandon the alliance with Germany.

In the Far East, General Abe, head of the new Mission, is depreciating the notion that Great Britain and France can be forced to retire from the Far East. He also has suggested that he favors adjustments of relations with Russia. While watchful of developments in China, the British and French necessarily are devoting their major effort to Europe. Our Government, consequently, is watching with close attention Japanese actions. It may be said emphatically that we will not tolerate Japanese control of Shanghai and other concessions, which is the aim of the Japanese Army command.

Because of Canada's declaration of war, an action necessitated by a decision to show the world the unity of the British Empire, President Roosevelt included that dominion toward which the United States must enforce neutrality. Simultaneously with the issuance of his proclamation the President told the press that because of the geographical Canada, we would look with disfavor upon any attempt to infringe either her independence or territory. This was a reiteration of the purpose of this government to enforce the Monroe Doctrine. The statement of the President is looked upon by Berlin as further proof of our close association with Great Britain and France.

Expand St. Thomas Facilities—Comdr. Harold W. Johnson, CEC, USN, has been ordered to San Juan, P. R., to supervise the construction of the new Naval Air Base there and also to supervise a \$350,000 submarine base development at St. Thomas, V. I. Commander Johnson, who has been attached to the New York Navy Yard, will leave almost immediately. The revelation that the St. Thomas facilities would be expanded came as a surprise, as no funds were appropriated by the last Congress for this purpose. It was found that the money was available from an old National

Recovery Administration grant that was made nearly six years ago. The amount, \$350,000, will not go very far toward the installation of any major facilities, but in light of the fact that St. Thomas was for some time the principal coaling station in that area and also that Danish and American vessels have long been accustomed to basing there, some facilities are already available. The Navy Department said this week that the principal need was for renovation of piers and the construction of primary shop and shed facilities to permit the operation of submarines. Establishment of such a submarine base was recommended by the Hepburn Board, but Congress has not been asked to appropriate any funds for construction. Doubtless, Congress in the near future will be asked for additional funds for a larger and more permanent base.

Ordnance Department—General George C. Marshall, chief of staff of the Army, will be principal speaker at the annual banquet of the Army Ordnance Association when that body meets in Washington, 11 Oct. The banquet will be held at the Willard Hotel at 7:30 p. m., with Brig. Gen. Benedict Crowell, ORC, presiding. An Industrial Preparedness Luncheon at 1 p. m. in the hotel will open the twentieth annual meeting of the association, and will be followed by an Industrial Preparedness Round Table, to be conducted by Brig. Gen. C. T. Harris, Jr., assistant chief of ordnance. War Department officials, ordnance district chiefs and manufacturers will participate in the discussion.

Col. Frederick H. Payne, chairman on the association's Committee of Three Hundred on Twentieth Anniversary, will preside at the luncheon. Guests of honor will include Maj. Gen. C. M. Wesson, chief of ordnance; Brig. Gen. Earl McFarland and Bridg. Gen. C. T. Harris, Jr., assistant chiefs of ordnance, and ordnance district chiefs and executive officers.

The second day of the meeting, 12 Oct., will be spent at Aberdeen Proving Ground where, beginning at 10:30 a. m., members of the association will witness test firings of seacoast artillery. At 11:30 a. m., test firings of antiaircraft artillery against towed targets will be held at the antiaircraft range. Later, aircraft and aircraft armament developments will be demonstrated at Phillips Field. A picnic luncheon will be served at 12:30 p. m., and at 2:30 o'clock, recent developments of field artillery, small arms and automotive materiel will be tested and demonstrated.

Col. W. L. Clay, chief of the fiscal division of the Ordnance Department, has left the office of Chief of Ordnance for a period of leave, after which he will report for duty at Frankford Arsenal, Pa. He will be succeeded as head of the fiscal division by Col. H. L. Kutz, who recently completed the course at the Army Industrial College.

Contract has been awarded by the Ordnance Department for \$1,649,462 worth of scout cars for the Cavalry.

Trial For Bergdoll—A general court-martial was appointed by the Commanding General, 2nd Corps Area, on 11 Sept. 1939, for the trial of General Prisoner Grover Cleveland Bergdoll on charges alleging escape and desertion in the execution of a conspiracy. The court was directed to assemble at Governors Island, N. Y., 18 Sept. 1939. General Prisoner Bergdoll is now in confinement in the United States Disciplinary Barracks at Governors Island, serving a sentence adjudged previous to his escape. The charges against him were investigated shortly after his apprehension on 25 May 1939, on the Steamship Bremen, returning from Germany, and trial by general court-martial was then recommended, but has been delayed until now owing to the Plattsburg maneuvers.

Navy Boards Make Progress—Both boards of Naval officers appointed to make studies for Congress of the aviation personnel and the Staff Corps personnel situations were reported this week to have made a considerable amount of progress. The older board, that was appointed to study all matters concerning the regular and reserve aviation personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps, which has been meeting since 18 July under chairmanship of Rear Adm. F. J. Horne, member of the General Board, has now assigned specific problems to each of its members, eliminating necessity of meeting for the whole body.

Members are devoting a part of each day to work on their assignments. It is expected that by the end of the month general meetings will be called again, and the board will be ready to call before it a small number of witnesses. Work of the board so far has been to study background material and to call upon the personnel in the field for answers to certain questions. These comments have now been received and are being digested.

The Staff Corps Board which first met 1 Aug. under chairmanship of Rear Adm. Ernest J. King, also a member of the General Board, is still holding meetings two or three times a week. Background material has been studied, Admiral King said this week, and the board is now in the discussion stage. It is not likely, it was indicated, that witnesses will be called, because the board membership includes a representative from each of the staff corps whose personnel problems are being studied.

Representatives of both boards stated that the European war was not affecting their work other than making their other duties more onerous. Reports of both boards are expected to be made on schedule to the Secretary of the Navy by 1 Dec.

The Squalus Is Raised—Weary salvage workers ended 113 days of work Wednesday, brought the sunken submarine Squalus to the surface from 90 feet of water, towed her into Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard, and left her at the dock—her conning tower and bow above water, but her stern submerged two feet below the surface. Obstacles and mishaps which have dogged the salvage crews ever since the submarine failed to rise after a practice dive 23 May continued this week. The first attempt to raise the vessel Wednesday was abandoned when she rose at an angle, as she had last week. She was lowered again, air pressures in pontoons readjusted, and the second attempt made, this time with success.

However, the after compartments, where 26 bodies rest, have not yet been opened. Immediately steps will be made to level the Squalus and bring her entirely above water, and then her stern will be opened and pumped dry.

The Squalus sank off the Isle of Shoals in 240 feet of water, 23 May, when water flooded an open induction valve. Thirty-three members of her crew, including her commander, Lt. Oliver Naquin, were saved by means of a diving bell. Steps were then made to raise the submarine, fast stuck in the mud, by attaching pontoons, blowing her free, and partially lifting her.

The first setback occurred when the buoyancy required to set her free caused

her to burst to the surface prematurely 13 July, snap free from the pontoons, and sink again, entailing nearly a month's work to free tangled lines and air hoses. However, her new position found her on a more even keel and less deeply buried, so the partial lift was successfully carried out. After a short tow she grounded again on an uncharted pinnacle. The second lift was made and she was towed to 90 feet of water. An attempted third lift failed when she rose at an angle when efforts were made to raise her by pumping air into her. This method of procedure was abandoned and pontoons were again resorted to on Wednesday, but even then, the first lift resulted in failure.

Beside these major setbacks, many minor difficulties have risen to plague the salvagers, but never to deter them from their task of bringing the new vessel once more to the surface. Working at tremendous depths and in icy waters has handicapped the divers; epidemics of colds have swept the undersea workers. On one tow a cable parted, threatening to part air hoses connecting the salvage ship Falcon with the Squalus and with the pontoons. On the "blow up" 13 July, two boatloads of men working over the sub narrowly escaped death.

During the last few days the Navy salvagers have been working against time—against the day when winter with its cold nor'easters will settle down on the Atlantic Coast, forcing abandonment of lifting efforts until spring.

Cheers of weary workers as the submarine first appeared shortly after dawn Wednesday faded into near tears when it was discovered that she had a 40 degree list to starboard, and tons of water inside flowed aft, sinking her stern. The Squalus had to be lowered again by flooding the forward pontoons while salvagers corrected the list. Five hours elapsed before the second, and successful, lift was made. Towing operations were then begun immediately.

In charge of salvage operations throughout has been Rear Adm. Cyrus Cole, commandant of the Portsmouth Navy Yard, who also supervised the rescue of the 33 survivors of the ship.

Aircraft Procurement—Assistant Secretary of War, Louis Johnson, has announced the following winners in a design competition for pursuit airplanes of the single engine interceptor type submitted and evaluated in connection with competitive bids opened at Wright Field, Ohio. The winners are: Seversky, Bell, and Curtiss-Wright. Simultaneously the Assistant Secretary announced the tentative award of contracts to Seversky for a number of planes of this type in an amount totaling approximately \$3,478,000, and to Bell for a number of planes of this type totaling approximately \$2,839,000.

Forty New Ships—Forty war-time destroyers are being fitted for commissioning and assignment to neutrality patrol, the Navy Department revealed late this week. Earlier in the week, Navy orders were issued detailing ten lieutenants to ten of the old destroyers for duty in fitting them out and to act as executive officers when they are commissioned. Orders have also been issued detailing Capt. William S. Farber, who was on the staff of the Naval War College, to duty in fitting out Destroyer Squadron 41 and as commander when it is commissioned, and Capt. Schuyler F. Heim, director of Naval Reserve in the 3rd District, to similar duties with a new Squadron 30.

The forty destroyers to be recommissioned are from both Philadelphia and San Diego. The Navy has 110 such destroyers—most of them completed shortly after the World War—60 of which are on the East Coast and 50 of which are on the Pacific. Commissioning of the two squadrons of destroyers, with the addition of six Coast Guard vessels, taken over by the Navy, will make it possible to maintain a neutrality patrol off the East Coast without depleting the U. S. Fleet.

The vessels ordered to be recommissioned are the Gilmer, Ellis, Dupont, Bernadon, Cole, McCormick, Overton, Sturtevant, Bainbridge, Greer, Tarbell, Yarnall, Upshur, Lawrence, Sands, MacLeish, King, Humphreys, Biddle, Blakeley, Barney, Breckenridge, Crowninshield, Hale, Buchanan, Aaron Ward, Dallas, Lea, Kane, Brooks, Fox, Hatfield, Evans, Phillip, Wickes, Twiggs, Gamble, Ramsay, Montgomery and Breesee.

It was indicated at the Navy Department that unless world conditions change, these will be all the ships recommissioned at this time.

The following assignments of lieutenants as executive officers were made: Albert C. Burrows, to McCormick; Marshall E. Dornin, to Lea; James H. Howard, to Phillip; Louis T. Malone, to Fox; Charles T. Mauro, Jr., to Evans; William B. Moore, to Buchanan; Philip S. Morgan, to Overton; Lynne C. Quiggle, to Aaron Ward; Robert L. Taylor, to Hale, and Gordon A. Uehling, to MacLeish.

Sinking of War Vessels by Aerial Bombardment—The claims of the British that in their aerial raid over the German sea bases last week a pocket battleship of the Deutschland class was struck by two bombs and possibly sunk are engaging the thoughtful attention of navy and air officials in all governments. The question of the vulnerability of naval war vessels to aerial bombardment has been a long contested one. That sufficient bombing could sink a vessel has been admitted generally, but the contention has been that a vessel manned and ready for war was a formidable match for aircraft. It was on this basis, and also on the contention that aircraft was yet a relatively untried weapon while battleships have shown their worth, that England some time ago decided to continue her big ship building program.

There have been some reports that the 26,000 ton Gneisenau was sunk by British air bombs, but these are unconfirmed. The pocket battleships are the Admiral Scheer, the Admiral Graf Spee and the Deutschland.

If it should prove that one of the battleships were sunk by aerial bombardment, it may well change the tactics of both Britain and Germany. It may also bring about a reshaping of our naval construction program and possibly another Congressional investigation into the value of surface vessels against the air bomber.

Quartermaster Corps—One thing the Quartermaster Corps is thankful for this month is its foresight in having obtained from the Maritime Commission the two ex-Munson Line ships which now operate as the transports Hunter Liggett and Leonard Wood, for if those vessels had not been secured, current troop movements to Panama and Puerto Rico would have temporarily paralyzed the scheduled movements of transports.

Because acquisition of those two transports left the St. Mihiel and Chateau Thierry laid up, the two latter vessels are now available for use in transporting troops to the two outlying possessions. The St. Mihiel has been re-equipped, and sailed from New York 13 Sept. on her first voyage, carrying troops to Panama. She

will then proceed from Panama to Galveston, Texas, arriving about 27 Sept., to take the 1st Battalion of the 69th Coast Artillery (antiaircraft) to Puerto Rico from its present station at Ft. Crockett, Texas. Probably going to Puerto Rico with his regiment is Col. Olin H. Longino, present commander.

The Chateau Thierry, which has not been entirely laid up, having been used since her replacement as a freight transport at intermittent periods, is now on a freight run to the West Coast. She will sail to Ft. Monroe, Va., where she will be joined by the St. Mihiel, and both ships will proceed to Puerto Rico about 8 Oct., carrying the 1st Battalion of the 51st Coast Artillery (harbor defense), commanded by Lt. Col. B. L. Flanigen; a battalion of the 7th Field Artillery, a company of the 1st Engineers, and the 33rd Ordnance Company, now at Rock Island Arsenal.

Scheduled to go to Puerto Rico from San Francisco is a reinforced antiaircraft gun battery from Ft. Winfield Scott, while detachments of the Signal Corps, Quartermaster Corps and Medical Department will accompany the various combat troops.

Navy Day Curtailed—The Navy Department stated this week that there will be no general visiting of Navy Yards by the public on 27 Oct., Navy Day. Officials stated that the move was made to combat espionage and sabotage, but that it should be considered a routine matter in view of the world situation. The decision to limit the activities at the Yards has thrown a big problem in the laps of personnel handling the celebration. Feverish efforts are being made to find substitute sites and in some instances Naval vessels will be tied up to commercial docks to permit visitors to go aboard. Aircraft will still participate, if possible, the Navy Department stated.

It is expected that parades will be held and that other celebrations, such as banquets, speeches and radio programs will be carried on as usual.

Commercial yards building Naval vessels will also be closed to visitors. Navy Day has been celebrated in the United States since 1922, and this year marks the first time that extraordinary precautionary measures have been deemed necessary.

On the other hand, the Army Ordnance Department stated this week that it was contemplating no changes in its procedure for receiving visitors at its manufacturing arsenals. Army Day has never had the significance at arsenals that Navy Day has had at navy yards. Open house is not held. But on the other hand, the arsenals have always been open to inspection of both casual visitors and of parties of interested observers.

Picture-taking, of course, is not permitted and visitors are escorted. Nor are sections of plants where work of a confidential nature is going on open to casual inspection.

Express Your Views on Army Promotion!

In compliance with the following communication from the minority committee of the House Military Affairs Committee, the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is conducting a supplementary survey of service opinion concerning points which have arisen since the original survey was inaugurated.

Editor, ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The special minority committee of the Committee on Military Affairs is preparing a study of the revitalization measure, preparatory to further consideration of that measure by the Committee on Military Affairs early in the 1940 session of the Seventy-sixth Congress. Quite naturally, we are very desirous of obtaining all available information regarding the views of the officers now on the promotion list of the Regular Army.

For purpose of this study, we have decided upon a few specific questions that should be asked of each individual officer, as follows:

1. Which plan of vitalization do you prefer:
 - a. The original Woodring plan (age-in-grade retirement), H. R. 6632.
 - b. The minority plan (surplus-in-grade, limited service plan), H. R. 7374.
2. If the surplus-in-grade, limited service plan is adopted, do you favor retirement of starred officers prior to age 64?
3. If you prefer a plan for retirement of starred officers prior to age 64, at what age?
4. Please note any suggestions you may wish to make with reference to the vitalization of the Army.

We are very desirous of securing this information from every available source, and we wish to extend this study as extensively as possible. We will welcome all available information you may have or may be in position to secure for this purpose.

If you have not yet received your card, fill out the form below and mail it to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, 1711 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Please indicate your replies to the following specific questions asked by the Minority Committee of the House Military Committee:

1. Which plan of vitalization do you prefer: (check appropriate square):
 - ☐ a. The original Woodring plan (age-in-grade retirement), HR 6632.
 - ☐ b. The minority plan (surplus-in-grade, limited service plan), HR 7374.
2. If the surplus-in-grade, limited service plan is adopted, do you favor retirement of starred officers prior to age 64 (check appropriate square): Yes ☐ No ☐
3. If you prefer a plan for retirement of starred officers prior to age 64, at what age? (specify age)
4. Please note any suggestions you may wish to make with reference to the vitalization of the Army:

If you responded to the JOURNAL's Basic survey check here: ☐

If you did not reply to basic survey indicate replies below: Yes No

- ☐ 1. Do you favor the proposed Age-in-grade retirement bill?
- ☐ 2. Are you satisfied with the present promotion system and the rate of promotion it affords?
- ☐ 3. Do you believe some form of forced attrition is necessary?
- ☐ 4. Would you favor promotion by selection?

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The Naval Warfare

The first fifteen days of the European war have passed, and the world has learned of only a few of the activities in which the hostile fleets are engaged. These may be summarized as follows:

British-French Operations

The British Navy successfully guarded the transport of the British Expeditionary Force from England to France.

The British-French Fleets, in a combined operation, guarded the transport of French African troops from Algeria to France.

The British Fleet, in battle positions, has locked up the German Battle Fleet in its ports, and thus has begun the blockade of Germany.

British seaplanes, supported by a British naval force, including submarines, dropped bombs upon German battleships at Cuxhaven, and claim to have sunk the Gneisenau.

British cruisers have practically swept German shipping from the Seas other than the Baltic.

Convoys have been provided for British and French shipping.

British cruisers claim to have sunk "one or two" German submarines.

British mines have been laid in strategic areas.

German Operations

The German Battle Fleet has taken Gdynia where most of the ships of the Polish Navy were harbored, three destroyers only escaping to join the British Fleet. Whether the other Polish vessels were sunk or captured by the Germans has not yet been made known.

Submarine mine layers have laid mines in area traversed by British ships.

Submarines have inflicted "severe losses," according to Prime Minister Chamberlain upon British and French shipping.

Submarines have driven British and French ships into their own or neutral ports, and thus interrupted traffic and raised insurance rates.

It is, of course, true that other operations have been attempted or are planned by the hostile Admiralties. In the large, all these operations have the design, on the part of Great Britain to destroy the German Navy, including its submarines at sea, to strangle Germany by the maintenance of an effective blockade, and to supply man power and munitions to France; on the part of Germany, the whitening down of the British Fleet, mostly through submarine and airplane attacks, and especially the submarining of British and French cargo ships so that the peoples of their enemy nations will feel the pinch of starvation. Fundamentally, the aims of the present war are those of the World War. It necessarily follows that the strategy pursued a quarter of a century ago in its general principles will be the guide for operations during the present war. It is to be assumed the Germans are aware of this fact. They have had access to the books written by Churchill, Jellicoe, Keyes, and other naval leaders of 1914-18. The reasoning advanced by the authors for certain definite operations will be accepted by them as an indication of the plans the British and French are prepared to follow now. Vice versa, the British from German naval sources will be able to some extent, to anticipate German operations. However, Staff arrangements between the British and French Governments have assured unified command on land, sea, and air. Thus the controversies which weakened the allies of the World War until 1918 will have less chance of developing in the present war.

Yet while the strategy will remain the same, the tactics undoubtedly will be different. Air Power has entered into the picture, and if the alleged success of British sea planes in sinking the Gneisenau be a criterion, German planes will attempt an attack upon the British Fleet or some of its units. Undoubtedly the Germans know where the British Fleet is, although the people of England are merely aware of the fact that the "King's ships are at sea." The important bases



For the convenience of ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL readers in following the rapidly moving events in Poland the above excellent map, just produced by the National Geographic Society is reproduced. The map is of special value to military readers because it contains a wealth of place names—approximately 670—making it possible to follow reports dealing even with small towns and villages.

of the Royal Fleet are at Scapa Flow and Cromarty Firth, directly west of the Skagerrack, and a powerful airplane force is based upon Sheerness at the mouth of the Thames. Besides the protection of these bases, the Admiralty undoubtedly has taken steps to guard against bomb attack, the dockyards at the bases, magazines, oil tanks, and the yards where day and night men are working to finish the ships under construction. Of all the measures taken, however, the most important is that of the location of the Fleet at a point where, whatever happens it can control events. German naval experts recognize this fact. The German Naval Historian of the World War properly dwelt upon "the strategic concentration of the Fleet" in Scottish ports. As to the Germans, they too have taken measures to protect their naval stations at Cuxhaven and Wilhelmshaven, the Kiel Canal and Kiel dockyards, their munitions and airplane and Zeppelin factories, their magazines and oil tanks, and the yards where ships, especially submarines, are being rushed to completion. Besides mining the Skagerrack, they have sea and air patrols there to report any activities on the part of enemy vessels.

Secrecy is the watchword of the British Admiralty just as it is of the German Admiralty. Both have adopted an iron

The European Situation

The second week of Europe's latest war has been completed with the Germans virtually in full control of all of Poland's industrial areas and of her rich mineral resources and food producing land.

Remaining to the Poles, it appears, is only a besieged Warsaw, likely to fall at any time, an area around Kutno where five Polish divisions are making a determined effort to break through the iron ring of German troops, and the marshy, barren areas of East Poland (formerly Russian Poland).

On the West front the French claim that they are attacking Saarbrücken from three sides and that their drive toward the German base of Trier, near the Luxembourg frontier, is progressing. While at first the Germans belittled the activities on the West Front, they are now admitting that strong fighting is in progress there.

It is significant that the Saar region where the French chose to open their offensive is one of the three great coal regions which supplied the Germans during the World War. The other two were Belgium and the Alsace-Lorraine districts, which latter two are now out of their hands. The fact that reports from Poland say that the Germans already are beginning to work the rich Polish mines shows the need for this important material. Not only does Germany need it for

her own use but it is important that she be able to supply it to the Scandinavian countries upon whom she depends for other vital needs.

The German advance through Poland has been most remarkable even considering her superiority in manpower and material. Late in the week a German force cut the Lublin-Lwow road near Pawarusk and another is working its way toward Stanislawow north of Lwow. The most important Polish concentrations are in the areas east of Byalystok and East of Lwow. It is thought that they will withdraw, or be driven, into the Pinsk swamps.

Warsaw has been making a determined stand. Reports were current last week as reported in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, that the city had been taken but it later proved to be only German penetrations into the suburbs.

Mineral resources of Poland, most of which are in the areas formerly belonging to Germany, include vast coal mines, the third largest petroleum resources in Europe, the largest zinc mines in Europe, and great lead and salt mines. There are some iron deposits, but the coal are of great value, the deposits lying so near the surface that it can be extracted cheaply enough to compete with British coal in the Baltic markets in spite of the necessity of overland transportation.

(Please turn to Page 65)

The Defense Program

(Continued from First Page)

eral is authorized to increase the operations of the Department of Justice by 150 to meet the increasing pressure of work occasioned by the war now in progress in Europe.

Under the direction of J. Edgar Hoover, the FBI operatives have brought to the United States Government the strongest and best organized government arm for the combat of subversive elements.

One of the major aids in the development of the present systems of intelligence operations has been the development of detailed cross-indexing of information available. The handling of the tremendous influx of information goes over the various "foreign desks" in the intelligence office, where it is evaluated, compared to other information on the subject already on hand and indexed.

In both the Navy and the Army, the operations of the intelligence systems are one of the most closely guarded secrets. It is known, however, that the Navy assigns certain officers to take specialized courses at the Federal Bureau of Investigation training school. These courses include fingerprinting, handwriting analysis and other kindred subjects.

Both the Navy and the Army depend to a great extent on the military and naval aides assigned to various countries. These officers must have an ability to "get around," observe every trend of a military nature and watch closely all official publications for either hints of new developments or for indications that American developments are being transmitted to foreign governments. Many "leaks" have been uncovered by attaches who learn that confidential and secret data on American developments is in the hands of foreign governments.

However, a military or naval attaché is in a peculiar position. He is a member of the diplomatic staff and must be circumspect in order not to create a suspicion that might have a bad effect on the foreign relations of the country.

In times such as these, the task of military and naval intelligence becomes doubly difficult. The Navy does not fear espionage within its own facilities, but faces a tough problem in attempting to insure that commercial facilities working on confidential developments for the Navy employ only patriotic Americans. To this end, commercial corporations handling Navy contracts receive periodic advice on the safe-guarding of details deemed secret. In communications to the managers of these yards, the Navy Department suggests methods of handling personnel and calls attention to the fact that the Naval Inspector of Material assigned to the yard is available for consultation in all matters of this nature.

The Army and the Navy cooperate very closely on intelligence matters. In general, their method of obtaining and handling information is identical. Congress each year makes available for the intelligence services certain small funds the accounting for which is not made public.

The translation into English of foreign language military publications sometimes provides the cue leading to discovery of new foreign thought and development. This year, Col. E. R. Warner McCabe, Chief of the Military Intelligence Division of the General Staff, told the House appropriations committee that the War Department intelligence service is at an all time peak of efficiency. Discussing the monographs that are on file for the various foreign countries, he declared, "The monographs are periodically revised and brought up to date with the most accurate information it is possible to obtain. Rapidly changing conditions throughout the world necessitate constant vigilance and constant revision of monographs on our part in order that our defense plans may be based on accurate information. No one cares to contemplate nor can estimate what the ultimate cost to this country might be of a defense plan that failed because it was based on other than up-to-date and accurate information."

In anticipation of the increased duties

that would be placed on the Military Intelligence system in the event of a European war, the Bureau of the Budget increased original estimates for Military Intelligence for the fiscal year 1940 from \$100,000 to \$125,000. The United States has 32 officers detailed to 20 military attaché offices maintained abroad.

Rear Adm. Ralston S. Holmes, former Director of Naval Intelligence, in justifying the appropriation of an undisclosed amount for the operation of Naval Intelligence, made the following statement:

1. The Office of Naval Intelligence is a division of the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations. It is charged with the collection, evaluation, and dissemination of information of interest to the Navy in its service of national defense.

2. It is an activity that is essential in assisting the Chief of Naval Operations in carrying out the duties assigned to him by law.

3. In addition to information of interest to the Navy, information which is judged to be pertinent to other governmental activities is furnished to appropriate offices of the Executive branch and to Congress.

4. The Navy needs accurate and timely information in regard to—
(a) International relations, to the end that the location of possible conflicts be predicted and suitable measures taken.

(b) The country's own interests and resources, so that the requirements in sea defense will be met.

(c) The policies, interests, resources, and combatant forces of foreign nations that may affect the policies and activities of our own Navy.

(d) The physical, strategical, and logistical characteristics of possible areas of naval operations.

5. Naval Intelligence is also charged with the security of naval interests, particularly in guarding confidential information vital to the national defense.

6. From the birth of an idea to its fulfillment, divulgence of information concerning many operations and much material must be prevented. Factors which may prevent the

orderly unhindered development of operations and material must be known and guarded against.

7. Subversive influences must be watched for as such influences may adversely affect the forces at sea and their operations or may affect shore establishments, resulting in delayed production or sabotage.

8. The tense world situation and the possibility of foreign activities at home make it imperative that Naval Intelligence be alert.

9. The effectiveness of Naval Intelligence is directly proportionate to the money available for it. Intelligence, by its very nature, cannot be static.

Cavalry Class Named

Twenty-five enlisted men from 12 Cavalry regiments have been named as the new Non-Commissioned Officers' Class at the Cavalry School, Ft. Riley, Kan., for the nine-month course beginning 15 Sept.

Those detailed to the school are:

Sgt. Charles U. Trover, 1st Cav.
Cpl. Ralph T. O'Sullivan, Jr., 1st.
Sgt. James A. Glackin, 3rd Cav.
Sgt. Stanislaw Nlec, 3rd.
Cpl. Kenneth P. Vander Ark, 4th Cav.
Cpl. Eldor F. Hublin, 4th.
Sgt. George M. Stewart, 5th Cav.
Sgt. Lemuel P. Vinln, 5th.
Sgt. William L. White, 6th Cav.
Sgt. Rufus G. Duvall, 6th.
Cpl. Shirley S. Cook, 7th Cav.
Cpl. Leo L. Beck, 7th.
Cpl. Edgar E. Etheredge, 8th Cav.
Cpl. Herman S. Neal, 8th.
Cpl. Leroy Marks, 10th Cav.
Pfc. William V. King, 10th.
Cpl. Lee A. Graves, 10th.
Cpl. Morris J. Grossman, 11th Cav.
Pfc. Frederick Hutchinson, 11th.
Cpl. Jessie Pope, 12th Cav.
Cpl. Edward A. Dublin, 12th.
Cpl. Harold Erie, 13th Cav.
Sgt. Herbert L. Ellison, 13th.
Sgt. Melvin C. Lee, 14th Cav.
Cpl. Edwin H. Schoenbeck, 14th.

Coast Guard Orders

(Continued from Page 55)

and assigned Chelan.

Boatswain R. H. Ludviksen, det. Northland and assigned Thetis.

Pay Clerk Thomas Zeller, det. Air Station, San Diego, Calif., effective upon relief by Pay Clerk Linnie Thompson, and assigned Itasca.

Pay Clerk Linnie Thompson, det. Itasca, effective after arrival that vessel at San Diego, Calif., and assigned Air Station, San Diego.

Boatswain (T) W. A. DeVine, det. Chicago District, effective about 20 Sept. 1939, and assigned as Recruiting Officer, Detroit, Mich.

Chief Yeoman A. A. Strain, issued acting appointment as Pay Clerk; det. Maritime Service Training Station, Government Island, Calif., effective about 1 Oct. 1939, and assigned Maritime Service Training Station, Tampa, Fla., reporting at Headquarters en route.

Boatswain Marius Peterson, det. Patrol Group A, New Orleans District, and assigned as Recruiting Officer, Mobile, Ala.

The following Boatswains (T) det. War Department and assigned as indicated: L. D. White, Ariadne; W. H. Stafford, Boston District; E. B. Dunphy, Seattle District; R. F. Elder, New York District; T. A. Cosgrove, Norfolk District; C. W. Radke, Ariadne; J. J. Desmond, Rush; Viktor Svensson, Davey; N. P. Olson, Modoc; N. D. MacLellan, Spencer; O. L. Laveson, Ossipee; L. A. Sande, Duane; Murray Day, Pamlico; Ludwig Ehlers, Redwing; T. F. Sullivan, Pontchartrain; E. J. Vetsch, Champlain; G. L. Ehlers, Bibb; W. U. Fulcher, Crawford; S. A. Russell, Saranac; G. T. Aldworth, Campbell; Daniel Shen, Tahona; E. J. Williams, Mendota; J. A. Anderson, Shawnee; Charles Ehmann, Depot; L. M. Cannon, Golden Gate; A. W. Walker, Cyane; C. F. Garrison, Depot; Ragnar Andersen, Hamilton.

The following Gunners (T) det. War Department and assigned as indicated: F. A. Miller, New York Dist.; L. E. Rattan, Hamilton; R. L. Addy, Chicago Dist.; L. T. Toner, San Francisco Dist.; W. S. Nevins, Cape May Group.

When answering advertisements please mention the Army and Navy Journal.

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Be A

Journal Booster

THE Far East in retrospect was brought to mind at the Army-Navy Country Club last night by tropical decorations, Filipino costumes and a vivid imagination.

The occasion was the "Wallowette" given by the Military Order of the Carabao, wallowette being feminine for wallow, the famous event given each winter, and the guests of honor being the ladies or señoras and señoritas, if one must stay in the picture.

Last night's party was the third one given since the organization of the order and the Carabaos took over the scene, enlivening the party with songs, stunts, dancing and stories, swapped over the dinner table. The Carabao Chorus was on hand to sing the old songs written for the order back in 1900.

Maj. Gen. James C. Breckinridge, commanding the Marine Base at Quantico is Grand Paramount Carabao. Officers serving on the wallowette committee were Brig. Gen. A. Owen Seaman, USA, chairman, assisted by Col. Henry H. Sheen, USA; Col. Ellis B. Miller, USMC; Col. Joseph H. Heller (MRC), USA; Comdr. William B. Young, USN, and Col. Harry F. Cunningham, USA (Res.).

The latest addition to membership is General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, who served in the Philippines in 1901 and 1902, and another new recruit is Brig. Gen. Robert E. Wood, Ret., who served as first lieutenant in the Third U. S. Cavalry in 1900 and 1901. Every Chief of Staff but one since 1900, has been a veteran Carabao.

To the lilting airs of "The Carabao's King of Them All," "Aguinaldo's G-string Band" and many another old favorite, the party last night proved a huge success.

The Secretary of the Academy of Medical Science in New York, Col. Mahlon Ashford, USA-Ret., and Mrs. Ashford, came down to Washington, D. C., the other day for a visit with Mrs. Joseph Taylor Clark and her daughter, Rose, at their home in Thirty-first Place.

Mrs. Clark is looking forward to the approaching visit of her son-in-law and daughter, Col. and Mrs. Llewellyn W. Oliver, the former now on duty with the General Staff of the Fourth Corps Area at Atlanta, Ga. The Colonel, however, is retiring in November and he and his wife will come to Washington to make their home.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Edwin J. O'Hara have returned to their Washington home after a motor trip through Canada.

Capt. Herman O. Lane, USA, and Mrs. Lane, who are changing their domain because of the transfer of the former from the Presidio at San Francisco to duty at Omaha, Neb., and are in the meantime visiting in Washington, Capt. John Grable, USA, and Mrs. Grable, were entertained by their hosts at a buffet supper the other evening. The party, num-

SERVICE SOCIAL NEWS



Grady Photo

MISS ANN RYAN
whose engagement to Mr. Sidney Russell was announced recently by her parents, Comdr. and Mrs. M. J. Ryan, USCG, of Seattle, Wash.

bering forty, was entertained at the Army-Navy Country Club and many of the guests had been stationed together at the Presidio.

Capt. John D. Manchester, recently detached as District Medical Officer, Eleventh Naval District, San Diego, is to retire 1 Nov. and is planning an extensive trip through the country, abandoning a former idea of travelling in Europe.

At their quarters at Ft. Myer, Capt. and Mrs. Leslie Carter have had as their guests Col. John Millikin, Cav., USA, and Mrs. Millikin, who were extensively entertained by their many friends in the post and nearby neighborhoods, and have now gone on to Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., where Colonel Millikin will take command of a cavalry regiment.

Mrs. Geo. A. Hunt, wife of Major Hunt, Inf., USA, has taken residence at Castle Argyle, Hollywood, Calif., until the sailing of the USAT Republic, in November.

Following a brief visit at the New York World's Fair, Major and Mrs. Hunt drove overland with brief visits at Hot Springs, Ark.; Grand Canyon, Ariz.; and Boulder Dam, Nev.

Col. Robert Davis, Ret., and Mrs. Davis, with their daughters, Barbara and Dita, will return to Washington, D. C., in November, to introduce Dita to Capital Society. Mrs. Davis, who is known in literary circles as Edwina McCarty Davis, is preparing a musical for production in September and is affiliated with the writing contingent of Hollywood.

Mrs. Paul Greenhalgh will join her parents in Washington after spending the summer with her sister, Mrs. Ray Soderberg, in Falls Church, Va.

After an extensive motor trip through the West, Maj. and Mrs. Hugh A. Allen have returned to their home at Aurora Hills, Va. They visited Capt. and Mrs. Russell Emery at Ft. Missoula, and Col. and Mrs. Richard Allen at Seattle, after motoring through the Yellowstone National Park and stopping at Cheyenne, Wyo. They later took in the San Francisco Fair and on the way back East, stopped to view the Painted Desert in New Mexico and even went as far as Mexico.

Lt. Col. Allan R. Kimball, who is on duty at the office of the Assistant Secretary of War, left Washington the other day with Mrs. Kimball for a brief visit
(Continued on Next Page)

Weddings and Engagements

COMDR. and Mrs. Nelson Winslow Pickering of Ansonia, Conn., announce the marriage of their daughter, Nancy, to Dr. William Jamieson Neidlinger of West Hartford, Conn. The wedding took place on Saturday, 9 Sept., at the summer home of the bride's parents at Watch Hill, R. I.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Remsen B. Ogilby of Hartford, Conn., assisted by the Rev. James Stuart Neill of Manchester, Conn., cousin of the groom.

The bride wore a white satin redingote style dress over a hooped skirt of ruffled chantilly lace. Her long tulle veil was attached to a matching lace coronet. Her sister, Mrs. Philo French Willets, of West Hartford, was matron of honor. She carried a cascade bouquet of maroon chrysanthemums and was dressed in gold colored faille taffeta, made redingote style, with a hat of looped velvet in the same shade. The attendants wore identical costumes of peacock blue, with cascade bouquets of bronze and yellow chrysanthemums. They were Miss Polly Magruder, daughter of Capt. Carey W. Magruder, USN, and Mrs. Magruder; Mrs. David Benton Crittenden, Branford, Conn., cousin of the groom; Miss Natalie Pickering, sister of the bride; and Miss Patricia Caswell, Watch Hill, R. I.

The best man was Dr. Joseph B. Hollinshead, West Hartford, Conn. The ushers were Dr. Frank O. Wood, Hartford, Conn.; Dr. Artemas J. Stewart, of Lowell, Mass.; Mr. James S. Neill, Jr.; Mr. Robert R. Neill, Manchester, Conn., cousins of the groom; Mr. George Ryder, Haddonfield, N. J., and Mr. J. Hartness Beardsley, Springfield, Vt.

Dr. and Mrs. Neidlinger will be at home after 1 Oct., at 1018 Farmington avenue, West Hartford, Conn.

A brilliant nuptial event was the marriage 29 Aug. of Miss Zela Lou Davies, daughter of Maj. Isalah Davies and Mrs. Davies, of Kelly Field, to Lt. Robert Carlton McBride, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. C. McBride of Wichita, Kan.

Army folk and civilian friends gathered in large numbers at Randolph Field Chapel, the Rev. Robert M. Allen of St. Paul's Episcopal Church officiating. White gladioli and asters banked the altar which was lighted by white tapers. Candles in cathedral wrought-iron standards extended down the aisle, their flames protected by hurricane shades. Smilax was twined about them and the tapers in the chancel.

Major Davies gave his daughter's hand in marriage, and she was radiant in a lovely frock of magnolia-toned satin, made on old-fashioned lines, with tight bodice, leg o' mutton sleeves, full skirt with long train and rare old rose point lace finishing the heart-shaped neck. She wore a string of pearls and her illusion veil was held in place by a bandeau of valley lilies, the same dainty flowers forming streamers extending from the white satin prayer book she carried.

Her attendants were her sister, Virginia Lee Davies, maid of honor, who was gowned in gold-colored taffeta, made with tight bodice, bouffant skirt and a coronet of Peruvian lilies tied with chartreuse colored tulle and streamers; Mrs. Philip R. Hawks of Kelly Field, the Misses June Farmer of Arkadelphia, Ark., Mary Maddox of Winters and La Rue Campbell of San Antonio. The attendants' gowns were similar to the maids of honor, only in color they were Alice blue with coronets of Madame Finch roses. They carried old-fashioned bouquets of pink amaryllis lilies tied with tulle the same shade.

The best man was Lt. William Kieffer, USA, and the ushers were Lts. L. E. Colra, Philip R. Hawes, John D. Berboth, E. F. Macomber, William Sundlof and James Laper, USA.

A reception followed at the Randolph Field Officers' Club, with elaborate decorations making a festive scene, the bride's

four-tiered wedding cake with its spun sugar flower motifs being the central feature on the bride's table, laid with point de Venice, and lighted by tall tapers.

After a honeymoon trip to Carlisbad Caverns and points in Colorado and New Mexico, the young couple will be at home at Kelly Field. Lieutenant McBride was graduated from USMA, class of '38 and from the Advanced Flying School of Kelly Field, Texas, 25 August. The bride attended Our Lady of the Lake College at San Antonio and is a member of the musical sorority, Sigma Alpha Iota.

Out-of-town guests at the wedding were: Maj. and Mrs. L. S. Webster, AC, Miss Lucia Jean Webster of Barksdale Field, La., and Col. R. E. Spake, ACR, of Dallas, Texas.

In the little chapel at Walter Reed will be solemnized today the marriage between Miss Jeanne Arnold Deming, daughter of Mrs. Deming and the late Comdr. Raymond Deming, USN, and Lt. (jg) John Munholland, USN, the Chief of Navy Chaplains, Capt. Robert D. Workman, officiating.

Capt. E. H. Cope, USN, will give the bride away, and she will wear a lovely gown of white lace, tight-fitting bodice; full skirt ending in a short train and a finger-length veil held in place by orange blossoms. Her bouquet will be of valley lilies.

Her maid of honor will be Miss Barbara Coyle, daughter of Comdr. Henry Coyle, USCG, and Mrs. Coyle of Norfolk, Va. She will wear blue velvet, fashioned as the bride's, and a small hat and carry an arm bouquet of Tallisman roses.

The bridesmaids include Miss Emily Penn, daughter of Capt. Albert S. Penn and Mrs. Penn, of the Navy Yard in New York; Miss Janette Osborn, daughter of Comdr. Charles P. Osborn, USN, and Mrs. Osborn, of New York; Miss Elizabeth Ashton, of Arlington, and Miss Mary Johnson. Two of the bridesmaids will be dressed in floor-length blue velvet and two in gold-colored velvet frocks. On their heads they will wear Juliet caps and will carry bouquets of Tallisman roses.

Lt. (jg) Herbert Jukes, of Annapolis, will serve as best man, and the ushers will include Lt. (jg) Thomas Bowers, Lt. (jg) Thomas Fleck, Lt. (jg) Gilbert Mitchell and Lt. (jg) C. L. Fraser.

A small reception will follow at the Army-Navy Country Club for relatives and close friends.

Lieutenant Munholland, graduate of the Naval Academy, class of '32, is on duty at the Naval Observatory.

Capt. Ernest A. DeWitt, USA, recently transferred to Langley Field, Va., and Mrs. DeWitt, announce the marriage of their daughter, Nina, to Lt. William B. Reed, son of Mrs. Herbert Shoemaker of Philadelphia.

The wedding took place 1 Sept., at the post chapel at Langley Field, Chaplain C. I. Carpenter officiating.

The bride, given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of nest blue crepe with black accessories, and a shoulder corsage of orchids. Lt. H. M. Pike of Langley Field was best man.

An informal reception followed. Lieutenant Reed is stationed at Langley Field. He graduated from Purdue University and at Randolph and Kelly Fields, San Antonio. The bride's alma mater was the Shore Road School of Brooklyn, where she was graduated in June.

Capt. and Mrs. William D. Chandler, Jr., announce the engagement of their daughter Betty to Ens. Milton Howard Jensen, SC, USN.

Miss Chandler is at present with her mother in Long Beach, California, but will return to Washington in November.

On 12 Oct. Miss Louise Wurts, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hagencamp Wurts, of Paterson, N. J., will be married to Mr. Douglas Macmillan Stewart, son of Mrs. W. F. Stewart, and the late Colonel Stewart.

A wedding scheduled to take place 27 Sept. was advanced because of change of naval orders of the bridegroom, Ens.
(Please turn to Page 62)

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Posts and Stations

WEST POINT, N. Y.

15 Sept. 1939

The West Point Woman's Club held its first meeting of the academic year in Cullum Hall on Tuesday afternoon, in the form of a reception and tea for the ladies of the post. The Superintendent, Brig. Gen. Jay L. Benedict made the welcoming address. Mrs. Oscar J. Gatchell, the president of the club for the ensuing year, also greeted the guests with a few words, and short talks were made by Mrs. Charles W. Hyder and Mrs. George W. Smythe outlining the work for the year. Following these addresses tea was served. Serving alternately at the tea table were, Mesdames Jay L. Benedict, Clifton C. Carter, Herman Beukema, and Edward C. Betts.

Lt. Thomas J. J. Christian and Miss Peggy Christian, son and daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Christian are passing this week-end in Washington as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. Rains Wallace. Miss Julia Preston, of Washington, niece of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Christian will return to West Point with Lt. and Miss Christian for a short visit.

Mrs. Edward H. Young, wife of Capt. Young is passing a few days as the guest of her parents, Maj. Gen. Dennis E. Nolan (Ret.) and Mrs. Nolan, of New York.

Week-end guests of Capt. and Mrs. Francis A. March, 3d were Mr. and Mrs. David H. Brillhart and family, of Bethlehem, Pa. Mrs. March is passing several days this week in New York with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lincoln Reiley, of Phillipsburg, N. J.

Maj. and Mrs. William W. Jenna have as their guest Mrs. Jenna's niece Miss Natalie Sutherland, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Richard K. Sutherland who are stationed in the Philippines. Miss Sutherland will visit several weeks here before departing for Washington where she will study at the Corcoran Art Gallery. Miss Mary Sue Rucker, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Casper B. Rucker, also of the Philippines, was a guest of the Jennas and departed this week for Washington to attend Gunston Hall.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Gerald A. Counts and Miss Anne Counts will visit this week-end at Troy, N. Y., as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Sanford Cuiett.

A number of the younger set on the post departed for school this week. Miss Ruth Alexander, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Roger G. Alexander departed for the Child Education Foundation, in New York. Miss Jean Hughes, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. John B. Hughes, for Randolph Macon Woman's College in Lynchburg, Va. Mr. Henry Shaw Beukema, son of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Herman Beukema, for Kent School, Kent, Conn., and Messrs. Dan and Robert Hutton, sons of Capt. and Mrs. Ernest A. Barlow, for Riverside Military Academy, at Gainesville, Fla.

Maj. and Mrs. Oscar G. Fegan had as their guest early in the week Mrs. George F. Clark, of Nacogdoches, Tex.

Capt. and Mrs. Walter E. Kraus announce the birth of a daughter, Fredericka Kraus, born 11 Sept. at Walter Reed Hospital, in Washington. The child is the granddaughter of Maj. and Mrs. Arthur W. Waldron, of Fort Slocum, N. Y.

Capt. and Mrs. Richard G. Prather have as their guests for a fortnight Mrs. Prather's sisters, the Misses Helene and Mildred Gowen, of Hawaii, daughters of Brig. Gen. James B. Cowen (Ret.) and Mrs. Cowen, of San Francisco.

Guests of Maj. and Mrs. Christian A. Schwarzwelder during the week were Capt. and Mrs. Homer W. Jones, of Washington.

ANNAPOLIS, MD.

12 September 1939

Mrs. Brown, wife of Adm. Wilson Brown, returned last week from Waterford, Conn., where she spent the summer, and left on Saturday for a visit to Hot Springs, Va.

Miss Evelina Van Metre, Miss Margaret Elizabeth Clarke, Miss Margaret Howard and Miss Margaret Anne Rogers entertained at a dance for Midshipmen of the 4th class on Saturday afternoon at 49 College Ave.

Mrs. Furlong, wife of Comdr. Francis Furlong, left last week for Ogunquit, Me., where she will join her daughter, Miss Helen Furlong.

Lt. and Mrs. Charles Adair entertained at a supper party on Sunday evening in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Horace Binny of Barrington, R. I. Mr. and Mrs. Binny who were on their way to Williamsburg, spent the week-end with Lt. and Mrs. Adair.

Mrs. Simpson, widow of Comdr. George W. Simpson, and her daughter, Miss Louise Simpson are spending this week in Detroit where they went to attend the wedding of Mrs. Simpson's son, Mr. William Augustus Simpson to Miss Mary Elizabeth Quinn, which took place on Saturday in the Blessed Sacrament Cathedral.

Mrs. Nevett Steele has returned to her home on Franklin Street after visiting her son-in-law and daughter, Capt. L. M. Atkins, USN, and Mrs. Atkins in Washington.

Miss Margaret Elizabeth Clarke, daughter of Comdr. W. P. O. Clarke, USN, and Mrs.

Clarke, returned last week from Haverford, Pa., where she has been visiting and attended the Davis Cup tennis matches.

Captain and Mrs. James A. Logan gave a picnic supper for twenty people on Friday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James Bowdoin on Chesapeake Bay.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Jefferson D. Beard, have returned after visiting in Washington for the last few days.

NORFOLK, VA.

7 September 1939

Members of the Officers' Mess at the Navy Yard will entertain at a reception to be given Friday afternoon, 15 September in Building 16 in the Yard in honor of the officers who have recently arrived here for duty, their families and the officers attached to the visiting ships. Hours for calling are from five to seven o'clock.

Capt. and Mrs. A. M. Charlton entertained this week at a small cocktail party given at their quarters in the Navy Yard in honor of Rear Adm. William H. Allen, commandant of the Charleston, South Carolina Navy Yard, and Mrs. Allen, who are their house guests.

Comdr. and Mrs. George D. Wetzel were hosts Tuesday evening at a dinner party given at their home in Bolling Avenue, Edgewater. Their guests numbered sixteen.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Albert G. Cook, Jr., entertained at a picnic Saturday afternoon at Yorktown, Va., in honor of Rear Adm. and Mrs. Joseph K. Tausig and Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. F. L. Riddle of the Naval Operating Base.

An enjoyable luncheon given recently on board the U.S.S. Mendota of which Comdr. Leo C. Mueller is commander, was given by his daughter, Miss Lillian Mueller in honor of her house guest, Miss Olivia Mayton of Mobile Alabama. Covers were laid for eight.

Miss Lucy McClure was hostess at a charming luncheon last week given at the home of her parents, Capt. and Mrs. Harry A. McClure in the Naval Operating Base, in compliment to her house guest, Miss Theo. Kecey of Westfield, N. J. Covers were laid for eight, and the guests, in addition to the guest of honor were: Misses June Richardson, Pat Woodson, Suzanne Reinberg, Aureli Terry, Louise Ker, Helen Roche and Sara Barner.

Lt. and Mrs. R. W. Rickertis were hosts on Friday evening at their home on Gates Avenue at an informal party given in honor of Comdr. Virgil E. Kornis, commanding officer of the U.S.S. Hannibal, Mrs. Kornis, and officers of the Hannibal and their wives. Hours for calling were from six to eight o'clock and the guests numbered 35.

Mrs. Sterling S. Cook entertained this week at a small luncheon given at her home in the Naval Hospital grounds, in honor of Mrs. James F. Finnegan who with Lieutenant Commander Finnegan will leave soon for Honolulu where Comdr. Finnegan has been ordered for duty.

Mrs. Carroll Warren Brinkley of this city has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Frances Carroll Brinkley, to Lt. John Claude Moresby Harman, Royal Air Force, Royal Navy, son of Sir Arthur Claude Harman and Lady Harman of Bettiah, India. Lieut. Harman visited Norfolk while attached to H.M.S. Dragon, and is at present attached to the Mediterranean Fleet. No date has been set for the wedding.

LONG BEACH, CALIF.

10 September 1939

Mrs. John Henry Newton, wife of Rear Admiral Newton, commanding Cruiser Division 4, is the newest arrival in ranking Naval society. She came from a three months' stay in Honolulu while USS Northampton was under going repairs in the Pearl Harbor Navy Yard and is making Villa Riviera headquarters. The couple's son, John Henry, Jr., is aboard the California State Nautical ship at San Francisco.

Mrs. Henry J. Ziegemeier, widow of the late Admiral Ziegemeier, who has resided off and on in Long Beach since he was the Commander in Chief of the United States Fleet, has returned with her daughter Miss Rosemary from an interesting trip and they are domiciled at 32 Eighth Place. Motoring to Mexico City for a month of festivities, with the Ritz Hotel as headquarters, they were entertained by the Naval attaché, Comdr. W. R. Dillon, and Mrs. Dillon, and en route back to Long Beach viewed Grand Canyon, Bryce and Zion Canyons and the International Exposition at San Francisco.

Mrs. John F. Shafroth, wife of Capt. Shafroth, skipper of USS Indianapolis, was hostess to a group of friends at luncheon in Pacific Coast Club prior to the musicale of Officers' Wives Club Tuesday afternoon.

Much entertained Summer guests, Capt. Franklin D. Karns, USN-Ret., and Mrs. Karns, are to leave later this week for their Annapolis home, after being feted while visiting their son-in-law and daughter, Lt. and Mrs. William Christian Schultz.

Mrs. William Smith, wife of Capt. Smith, commanding USS Brooklyn, was hostess Wednesday at a smartly-appointed bridge luncheon in Virginia Country Club, with wives of officers attached to her husband's ship as guests. Capt. and Mrs. Smith, new

arrivals on the coast, are residing at the Gaytonia. Their son, Lt. William W. Smith, Jr., U. S. Army, is stationed at Oceanside not far from Long Beach.

Mrs. John Dingwell, wife of Lt. Comdr. Dingwell, USS Trinity, was hostess Thursday in her East Second St. home at an early Autumn luncheon honoring her mother, Mrs. Kenneth L. Crauley of Los Angeles, who is here visiting. Other guests were Mrs. Alfred H. Richards of Long Beach, and Mrs. C. E. Richards of Columbus, Ohio, and Florida; Mrs. Karl Christoph and Mrs. Christoph, Sr.; Mrs. William Christian Schultz and her mother, Mrs. Franklin D. Karns of Annapolis; Mrs. E. P. Hylant and her mother, Mrs. F. R. McKeever; Mrs. Gregory McKeever of Bakersfield and Mrs. Daniel D. Strife of Long Beach.

Miss Elizabeth James of Tuscaloosa, Ala., guest of her uncle and aunt, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Charles R. Brown, was the incentive of a luncheon given yesterday by Miss Helen Richards, daughter of Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Alfred H. Richards, in her parents' home with a number of subdebs invited.

Miss Cynthia Morgan, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Vance Duncan Chapline, gave an informal luncheon for the younger set at Pacific Coast Club which honored Miss Ruby Leighton, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Frank Leighton of USS Louisville. Miss Leighton arrived recently from Washington for a short stay with her parents. Capt. and Mrs. Leighton welcomed their son yesterday, Midshipman Frank Leighton, Jr., who came by Navy plane to spend his September leave here before returning to Annapolis.

Society News

(Continued from Preceding Page)

at West Point with Maj. and Mrs. C. A. Schwarzwelder.

Comdr. and Mrs. F. W. Pennoyer, Jr., and their son, F. W. Pennoyer, 3rd, who have been visiting at Boothbay Harbor, Maine, have returned to their home at Arlington, Va.

Mrs. James C. Breckinridge, wife of Maj. Gen. Breckinridge, has left Quantico for Summit Ridge, W. Va., where she will visit her mother, Mrs. James Thompson until the end of the month. After placing her sons, Jim and John, in South Kent School, in Connecticut, she will join General Breckinridge at Paris Island, where he is to assume command.

Mrs. Warwick T. Brown has as her guest Mrs. Edmund V. Almy, for whom she entertained the other day at luncheon at the Officers' Club, at Quantico.

Lt. E. B. McKinney, USN, and Mrs. McKinney, have with them the former's mother, Mrs. Burwell Bassett, of Eugene, Oreg., who arrived the first of the week.

Capt. Timothy J. Keleher, USN, and Mrs. Keleher, of Annapolis, spent the last week-end with friends at West Chester, Pa.

Miss Mary McKim Crane, daughter of Col. and Mrs. John Crane, who has been spending most of the summer at her camp at North Hatley, Province of Quebec, Canada, where she has entertained house guests frequently, has returned to her home in Arlington, Va.

When Mr. Arthur Thiessen left for Cambridge, Mass., after visiting his parents, Maj. and Mrs. Arthur H. Thiessen at Arlington, Va., his mother went with him for a fortnight's visit. En route back to her home, she will stop off at Long Branch, N. J., to visit Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Bears.

Capt. and Mrs. W. T. Johnson, who make their home at Arlington, Va., are enjoying a visit from the former's brother, Mr. C. L. Johnson, of Avon Park, Fla.

Col. and Mrs. Lawrence W. H. Peyton, of Steephill, near Staunton, Va., have

with them their daughter, Mrs. William Grosvenor Davis, and Mr. Davis, of New York.

Rear Adm. and Mrs. Ormond L. Cox, of Newport, R. I., have been joined by their daughter, Miss Helen Cox, who has been spending ten days with her sister, Dorothy, in Annapolis.

Mrs. Mark Bristol, widow of Rear Admiral Bristol, has returned to Washington, D. C., after spending the summer abroad, part of the time with Mr. and Mrs. Julian Allen in the south of France, at which time she had tea with the Duke and Duchess of Windsor.

Maj. and Mrs. J. Van Ness Ingram, of Camp Holabird, were in Washington early in the week and were entertained at dinner by Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Clarendon Smith, their brother-in-law and sister, at the Congressional Country Club.

Before Comdr. Jack Hollowell's ship, the USS Arkansas put out to sea from Hampton Roads, he entertained in compliment to Miss Neltah King, of Washington, who has been visiting him and Mrs. Hollowell at Norfolk. The party was held on board.

Mrs. Archibald Davis, widow of Commander Davis, and her daughter, Miss Emily C. Davis, en route back to their home in Washington from a summer in New England, are stopping over in New York.

Comdr. Chester Dimick, USCG, and Mrs. Dimick, stopped over in Seattle on their way from Honolulu to their home in New London, Conn., and were entertained by Comdr. M. J. Ryan, USCG, and Mrs. Ryan, the party serving also the pur-

(Continued on Next Page)

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Society News

(Continued from Preceding Page)

pose of announcing the engagement of Miss Ann Ryan, to Mr. Sidney Russell, of Washington, D. C., who is visiting his fiancée and her parents in Seattle. The engagement was made known by tiny sail boats afloat on punch served in a large bowl, the two names coupled and written on the sails of the small craft.

Capt. H. R. Osherooff, of Army Medical Center, Washington, D. C., and Mrs. Osherooff, Maj. J. Van Ness Ingram and Mrs. Ingram, of Baltimore, Md., Capt. and Mrs. T. T. Conway, of St. Petersburg, Fla., Col. C. W. Russell, of Langley Field, Va., Lt. James Muir, Jr., of Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., and Mrs. Muir, Capt. Samuel D. Sturgis, of the Corps of Engineers, are service folk temporarily at the Martinkie in Washington, D. C.

Miss Dorothy Beach, daughter of Col. and Mrs. William A. Beach, 3647 Van Ness St., N. W., Washington, will enter Trinity College, Washington, as a freshman this fall.

While living at Ft. Hamilton, N. Y., with her parents, Miss Beach attended Notre Dame and Mary Mount Academy in New York.

Weddings and Engagements

(Continued from Page 60)

George Levick Street, 3rd, USN, attached to the USS Arkansas who on the second of the month married Miss Mary Martha McKimney, 3rd, daughter of Mrs. John Anderson McKimney, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Daniel T. Merritt of the Larchmont Methodist Church.

Mr. Richard Hamilton Elliott, uncle of the bride, gave her hand in marriage and she wore a gown of white Duchess satin, a mid-Victorian model with bustle, puffed sleeves and square neckline outlined with seed pearls and diamante. A tier of seed pearls held her tulle veil in place and she carried a white prayer book covered with gardenias and showered with valley lilies. A string of pearls, a family heirloom, was the bride's only ornament. Clad in periwinkle blue, Miss Alice Willis served as maid of honor. Midshipman Abbott Prince Street, of the U. S. Naval Academy, was his brother's best man, and the groomsmen were Lt. Comdr. McFarland W. Wood, USN; Lt. Merrill M. Day, 2d, USMO, and Ens. William Leonard, USN.

A reception followed and the bride according to tradition cut her cake with her husband's sword. They left for a honeymoon in the Valley of Virginia.

Mr. and Mrs. Carroll Eugene Gray, Jr., of 300 Park Ave., New York, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Jane Gray, to Lt. John Austin Collett, USN, son of Mrs. Courtlandt C. Baughman and the late Mr. John A. Collett.

Miss Gray was presented to New York society in 1936 after studying at Miss Porter's School at Farmington, Ferry Hall in Lake Forest, Chicago, and in Europe.

Lieutenant Collett whose stepfather, Captain Baughman, USN, is commanding officer of the USS New Mexico, was graduated in 1929 from the Naval Academy and in 1931 from the Navy flying school at Pensacola. He is now stationed at the fleet base at Pearl Harbor, T. H.

The wedding will be a nuptial event of the late autumn.

Mrs. John L. Mesick, wife of Captain John Mesick, USA, of Madison Barracks, N. Y., announces the engagement of her daughter, Victoria Whitney Myers, to Lt. Gordon David Bilat, USA.

Miss Myers attended Berkley School and made her debut in Westchester County.

Lieutenant Bilat is the son of Mrs. P. A. Koechlein of Bound Brook, N. J. He attended Stephens Institute, and was graduated from Purdue University.

The wedding is planned for December.

Col. and Mrs. Junius Wallace Jones announce the engagement of Colonel

Jones' daughter, Mary Beirne Jones, to Mr. Hugh Holmes Kerr of Staunton, Va., son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Holmes Kerr.

Miss Bessie Louise Brewster and Ens. John Slim Slaughter, USN, were married in St. Paul's Methodist Church in Muskegon, Okla., 26 August, the Rev. L. S. Barton officiating. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Forrester Brewster.

The bride was lovely in a Schiaparelli model of ivory peau d'ange, the full skirt ending in a long fan-like train, her tulle veil enveloping the whole and falling the length of the long train. She wore a halo of orange blossoms and carried an ivory bound prayer book, with streamers of valley lilies and white orchids.

Mrs. Barry Talbot of Washington, D. C., acted as matron of honor and the bridesmaids were the Misses Margaret Ann Slaughter, sister of the bridegroom; and Helen Pickard of Okemah, Okla.; and they wore gowns fashioned alike of rose blue and delicate purple and carried arm bouquets of matching flowers.

Mr. Dick Yeager of Oklahoma City was best man and the ushers were Messrs. Jack David, William Rice, Paul East and Wayne Gallagher, all of Philadelphia.

A reception followed at the bride's home, and after a brief honeymoon jaunt the young couple will sail 19 Sept. for China, where Ensign Slaughter will join the Asiatic fleet.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. William Presley Dingle of Brookline, Mass., announce the engagement of their daughter, Katherine, to Mr. Frederic Stanley Bacon, Jr., of Boston, Mass., and Middletown, Conn.

Miss Dingle attended The New England Conservatory of Music and is a member of Alpha Chi Omega Fraternity.

Mr. Bacon graduated from Northeastern University in the class of 1936. He is a member of Eta Tau Nu Fraternity and the University Club of Boston and is associated with the Westinghouse Company.

Col. and Mrs. Edward D. Ardery, CE, of Ft. Hayes, Columbus, Ohio, announce the engagement of their daughter Ann, to 1st Lt. John Thomas Gilmore, Inf.-Res. The date for the wedding has not been set.

Miss Ardery graduated from Friends Seminary, New York City, in 1937, and is now a student at Ohio State University. She is a member of Delta Gamma.

Lieutenant Gilmore is the son of Dr. and Mrs. John W. Gilmore of Wheeling, W. Va. He is a graduate of West Virginia University, 1936, and is a member of Sigma Chi fraternity and of Scabbard and Blade.

In a pretty outdoor sunset ceremony in Springfield, Mo., Nancy Deltrick, daughter of Col. and Mrs. L. L. Deltrick, USA-Ret., became the bride of Robert Jay Durham, son of Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Durham of Kansas City, Mo., 9 Sept.

Before an altar of ferns, palms, southern smilax, tall vases of white chrysanthemums, seven branched candelabras, in the patio of the home of the bride's parents, the service was read by Dr. Kenneth Pope, of St. Paul Methodist Church.

The bride, who entered with her father, wore a white marquisette gown, made with a slight train; carried the wedding handkerchief of a great-grandmother and wore a yellow gold and diamond pin of her grandmother. Her bouquet was of gardenias and lilies-of-the-valley. A small leather horseshoe, sent from Scotland, to the groom's mother, was a good luck omen.

The bridal attendants were: Mrs. Strieker Harrington, matron of honor, of Lathrop, Mo.; Miss Marjorie Mann, maid of honor, of Springfield, Mo.; Mrs. Ed Heer, bridesmaid, Springfield, Mo.; Miss Jane Kochlitzky, bridesmaid, Columbus, Miss.; Miss Wallace Bruner, bridesmaid, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.; Miss Cynthia Sanders, flower girl, Springfield, Mo.

Wm. Durham, of Kansas City, was best man for his brother.

The other groomsmen were: Don Smith, of St. Joseph, Mo.; Sam Pearson, of Kansas City, Strieker Harrington of

Lathrop, Mo.; Burr Horn of Pittsburgh, Pa.; Ed Heer and Dan Deltrick.

A reception followed the service, after which Mr. and Mrs. Durham left by motor for a trip to Quebec before going to Cambridge, Mass., where the groom will have his last year at Harvard Law School. They will be at home at Holden Green Apartments, Cambridge, until graduation in June, after which they will live in Kansas City.

The wedding of Miss Mary Elizabeth Durnford, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. James A. Durnford, QMC, to 2nd Lt. Charles Edward White, CAC, son of Mrs. White and the late Wells Woodward White of North Bennington, Vt., took place in the Cadet Chapel at West Point, 2 Sept., at twelve o'clock noon. The altar was decorated with white gladioli and white roses, and the Protestant Chaplain at the Academy, the Rev. H. Fairfield Butt, 3rd, performed the ceremony.

The bride was given in marriage by her father. She wore a gown of heavy ivory taffeta, fashioned with a full skirt and a tight bodice with a sweetheart neckline. The sleeves were leg o' mutton and tapered to a point over the wrist. The skirt had a very long fan-shaped train. Her double veil of tulle fell from a coronet of lilies of the valley, and she carried a bouquet of the same flower from which cascaded narrow white satin ribbons. Her only ornament was a single strand of pearls, the gift of the groom.

The bride's only attendant was Miss Claire White, the groom's sister. 2nd Lt. George T. Breiling was the best man; 2nd Lts. Daniel A. Nolan, Jr., and Kenneth L. Scott, and Cadets Henry Brewerton, A. J. Russell, Richard H. Free and Charles Banks, served as ushers.

Many out-of-town guests attended the wedding breakfast afterwards at the hotel. After a short stay in New York, Lieutenant and Mrs. White motored to their new station at Fort Winfield Scott, California.

Miss Durnford has attended William and Mary College in Virginia and Leland Stanford, Jr., University in California. Lieutenant White graduated in June from the U. S. Military Academy.

The St. Cyr. School

By COL. T. BENTLEY MOTT

This is the second of a series of articles on the "West Point of France," the St. Cyr School, the first of which was published in the 2 Sept. issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. The third installment will be printed in an early issue.

GRADUATES entering the cavalry have a choice between regiments composed of Frenchmen, and usually serving in France, and those composed of Arabs, Algerians, Moroccans, etc., and usually stationed in North Africa. In spite of the marvellously picturesque uniforms of these latter corps, youngsters generally prefer the home regiments of cavalry. This does not hold good for the infantry. Here the first choice of graduates goes to the African regiments, and if the question of climate, clothes, or race has entered in the decision, almost every taste can be gratified. There are the regiments of Colonial Infantry, which may be picked up and sent to any corner of the globe at a moment's notice, recruited from white, black or yellow peoples, officered by Frenchmen; a hard-bitten lot, every one of them. Then, outside of the ordinary line regiments, we have the Alpine troops, the fortress infantry that mans in part the Maginot Line, the Chasseurs à Pied, the Tirailleurs of Algeria, of Tunisia, of Morocco, of Senegal, each with their distinctive uniforms, dictated by climate or clung to by tradition. The Zouaves constitute the most familiar example to us, for their clothes, adapted by the French during their conquest of Algeria, became the rage in America before and during the Civil War—a passion by no means yet extinct. We may be sure that if the French had conquered the Ohio valley in 1890, they would have decided that our baseball uniforms were just the thing for soldiers serving in such a climate and they would have adapted them to military uses. The French army still resists the democratic urge to dreary uniformity; it

keeps what is picturesque when a healthy sentiment lies back of it, it adopts the unusual if good practical reasons impel. In contrast to this it might be pointed out that a considerable number of Americans have been regularly killed in Zouave uniforms (justified by no reason of climate or sentiment) and that our infantry fought through the great war in the discomfort of mounted men's breeches. However, there is still time, and the baseball's outfit will always be there as a model.

All instruction at St. Cyr is given by army officers. These constitute two very distinct categories. The first consists of those who officer the companies, the squadron, the battalion, those who teach on the terrain or in the class-room, purely military subjects. The second category consists of officers who teach non-military subjects in the class-room. Now in habits, prejudices and peculiarities, St. Cyr and West Point greatly resemble each other, youth being everywhere youth—and always divine; but a divergence between the two schools is seen in the difference of sentiments felt by St. Cyrans for these two categories of officers. While the second, the professors, are as carefully chosen and as equally capable in the subjects they teach, they by no means enjoy the same admiration, respect, even affection, which students habitually confer upon the men who every day are teaching them, not chemistry, physics or English, but showing them, with all the passion and tact and knowledge they may possess, how to become soldiers. A good deal of this prejudice, like student slang, is a mere inherited fashion, but old graduates look upon it as a most natural thing that cadets should always heap fun and ridicule upon the officers who are their "professors" while nursing a silent admiration for their "instructors" in tactics or field work. The former represents to these ardent young souls merely so much grinding study; the latter open for them the gates that lead to action, combat, and command—in short, the soldier's paradise.

A similar distinction operates in favor of cadets who stand high through the marks they have received in tactical exercises, equitation or service in campaign. They are far more respected and envied by their comrades than their fellows who top the class in physics, legislation, chemistry, German and the like.

(To Be Continued)

Navy Research

Acting Secretary of the Navy Charles Edison announced this week that extensive steps are under way to put more emphasis on research in the Navy. Mr. Edison believes that, while the Navy has made commendable progress in research and experimental development, at the same time the amount of money and effort spent on these subjects in the Navy is not comparable to the corresponding amount devoted by the great corporations which are so dependent on research for their existence.

His plans for laying greater emphasis and urgency on research and development contemplate using the Naval Research Laboratory at Bellevue as a nucleus of his efforts.

Pursuant to the development of this idea Mr. Edison announced the appointment of Rear Adm. Harold G. Bowen, formerly Chief of the Bureau of Engineering and Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy, as director of the Naval Research Laboratory at Bellevue, Anacostia, D. C., with additional duties as Technical Aide to the Secretary of the Navy. He will relieve Capt. Hollis M. Cooley, who has just completed his tour of duty as director of the Naval Research Laboratory.

Captain Cooley will be assigned to duty as General Inspector of Machinery, Bureau of Engineering, Navy Department, relieving Rear Adm. Ivan E. Bass.

Rear Admiral Bass will become senior member of the Compensation Board, Navy Department, the office held by Rear Adm. Samuel M. Robinson, before his appointment as Chief of the Bureau of Engineering.

Tell your friends to subscribe to the Army and Navy Journal and keep in touch with the service personnel.

Urges Strong Defense

General John J. Pershing, General of the Armies of the United States, on the occasion of his birthday this week, 13 Sept., told newspaper men that he hopes the special session of Congress will provide the funds to carry the military establishment to its full peace strength.

"It is not a very good time to be celebrating birthdays," the General said, "when everybody is distributed about the unfortunate situation in the world today. My information of the military situation at home and abroad is largely that common to the general public, which is, I believe, about as well informed regarding the daily progress of the tragic events in Europe as the Government officials, thanks to the press and radio.

"The recent action of President Roosevelt in authorizing an immediate increase in the strength of the Army and Navy has my hearty support. I feel that this is especially necessary in the case of the Army, which had been reduced since 1921, so far as ground forces were concerned, to a mere skeleton of the peace establishment authorized by Congress in the national defense act of 1920.

"I sincerely hope that if a special session of Congress is called the War Department will be at once authorized, and provided with the necessary funds, to carry the military establishment to its full peace strength, and that there will be a generous appropriation of funds to permit early concentrations of large units of the Regular Army, so that leaders and troops may have the benefits of intensive and prolonged field training with the combined arms."

He also commended the authorized increases in the National Guard and urged that it be trained so that it "may be fully prepared and ready if a call to active service should be necessary."

He said it is "reassuring" to know that a large group of trained Reserve officers are available and younger men from the R. O. T. C. and the C. M. T. C.

"We have a very strong reason," he commented, "to be thankful for the far-sighted measures authorized after the World War to avoid a repetition of the dilemma of 1917."

He stressed the importance to national defense of a "properly organized and highly trained general staff." "Fortunately we have such a force now," he added, "and I take pride in the fact that I organized it on the basis of my experience in the World War."

"Finally," Gen. Pershing concluded, "I must recall again our deplorable situation when we entered the World War 22 years ago. Then not a single move had been made, from a military point of view, to prepare for it. That experience, with its costly lesson, I am happy to say, appears certain to be avoided in the event that we should again become involved in war."

U. S. Self-Sufficiency

The self-sufficiency of American industry today in sharp contrast with dependence upon imports during the World War was emphasized by Lamont du Pont, in a statement 12 Sept. to 806 Delawareans participating in Delaware Day at the World's Fair.

Mr. du Pont said that domestic chemical achievements in the last quarter of a century have given the country adequate quantities of nitrates extracted from the air, whereas the nation was almost completely dependent on the importation of natural nitrates from Chile in 1914; that practically all the industrial needs for dyes now are being met domestically, whereas almost all supplies had to come from abroad during the last war; that dependence then upon Germany for potash has been ended by methods permitting recovery of potash from America's mineral deposits; and that neoprene, the chemical rubber, now serves as a substitute for natural rubber, being actually superior to natural rubber for many uses.

Mr. du Pont asserted that these are only a few examples of the hundreds of accomplishments American chemists have achieved since the last Great War. He declared America's diversified chemical industry stands today as a solid guarantee of American self-sufficiency.

18th Brigade to Panama

Secretary of War Harry H. Woodring has directed augmentation of the existing garrison of the Canal Zone by the Eighteenth Infantry Brigade. This brigade numbers approximately 2,700 officers and enlisted men and comprises a brigade headquarters and a headquarters company and two infantry regiments, the 5th Infantry and the 13th Infantry.

The movement of the Eighteenth Infantry Brigade to the Panama Canal Department is tentatively scheduled to begin on or about 19 Oct. 1939, in the Army transports, Hunter Liggett, Chateau Thierry, and St. Mihiel.

The Brigade Headquarters, now stationed in Boston, and the Headquarters Company, which is stationed at Fort Devens, Mass., will sail for Panama from Boston.

The 5th Infantry is scheduled to sail from Portland, Maine, or Boston, Mass. This regiment now garrisons Fort Williams, Fort McKinley, and Fort Preble, all in Maine.

The 13th Infantry will sail for Panama from Boston. This regiment is now stationed at Fort Devens, Mass., and Fort Adams, Rhode Island.

Approximately 900 officers and enlisted men of antiaircraft artillery elements of the Coast Artillery Corps from Fort Totten, New York; Fort Sheridan, Illinois, and Fort MacArthur, California, are now en route to the Canal Zone or under orders to proceed thereto.

Plans are being prepared in the War Department to replace the units departing from these New England posts with organizations of approximately the same strength.

Mileage on Change of Station

The Comptroller General this week held that "A Marine Corps officer granted leave in connection with a change of station, who, while on such leave, receives orders assigning him to temporary duty prior to reporting to the new station, is entitled to mileage over the shortest usually traveled route from the place of detachment from his old station to the place of temporary duty, thence to his new permanent station, and not to mileage from the place of detachment from his old station to his new permanent station plus mileage from the place of receipt of orders to the temporary duty station."

Help Athenia Rescuers

The Coast Guard cutters Bibb and Campbell, now on neutrality patrol duty, met the rescue vessel City of Flint at sea to rush the wounded survivors of the Athenia torpedoed to shore for hospitalization.

OBITUARIES

Justice Joseph W. Cox, a member of the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia, and brother of Brig. Gen. Creed F. Cox, USA-Ret., died 9 Sept. at Roanoke, Va.

Justice Cox was formerly special assistant to the attorney general in the enforcement of anti-trust laws and matters arising in special war activities of the United States. He was a member of the District Selective Service Board in 1917-18.

Justice Cox was appointed to the District Court by President Hoover in 1930, even though he was a Democrat.

The justice was born in Bridle Creek, Va., in 1875 and came to the District in 1898. After taking his bachelor of laws degree at George Washington University he entered private practice here until his appointment to the bench with the exception of a five-year period during the World War.

A member of both the American and District Bar Associations, he taught at one time at Georgetown University Law School and also was adjunct professor at the George Washington University Law School.

Col. David Baker, MC, USA-Ret., died at Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., on 8 Sept. 1939.

Colonel Baker was born in Illinois, 22 Aug. 1871. He received his medical training at the Barnes Medical College, Mis-

souri, from which he was graduated in 1893.

He entered the military service at the time of the Spanish American War as a contract surgeon on 17 May 1898. He served in this capacity until 1 Aug. 1898, when he accepted a commission in the Army as assistant surgeon. Colonel Baker

was promoted successively captain, Medical Corps, 23 July 1903; major, 23 April 1908; lieutenant colonel, 15 May 1908; and colonel, 15 May 1917. He retired 31 Aug. 1935.

He is survived by a son, Capt. Russell Baker, 9th Inf.-USA, at Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

Births • Marriages • Deaths

(No charge for service notices in this column. Please notify promptly.)

Born

BOURKE—Born at San Diego, Calif., 11 Sept. 1939, to Lt. (jg) and Mrs. Robert E. Bourke, USN, a son, grandson of Capt. and Mrs. George S. Hathaway (MC), USN.

CURTIS—Born at Emergency Hospital, Annapolis, Md., 24 Aug. 1939, to Lt. (jg) and Mrs. R. R. Curtis, USN, a daughter, Suzanne Louise.

HALL—Born at U. S. Naval Hospital, Cananeo, P. I., 3 July 1939, to Botsawain and Mrs. William S. Hall, USN, a daughter, Patricia Louise.

HOPKINS—Born at Station Hospital, Ft. Benning, Ga., 6 Sept. 1939, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Richard C. Hopkins, a daughter, Susan Ann, granddaughter of Judge and Mrs. R. J. Hopkins of Kansas City, Kan., and Col. and Mrs. Edwin Butcher, Inf., USA, of Ft. Benning, Ga.

KRAUS—Born at Walter Reed Hospital, Wash., D. C., 11 Sept. 1939, to Capt. and Mrs. Walter E. Kraus, FA, USA, a daughter, Fredricka, granddaughter of Maj. and Mrs. Arthur W. Waldron, CAC, USA, and Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Kraus, Phila., Pa.

LINCOLN—Born at Station Hospital, West Point, N. Y., 23 Aug. 1939, to Capt. and Mrs. George A. Lincoln, CE, USA, a daughter, Frederica Esther.

MACLAUGHLIN—Born at Newport Hosp., Newport, R. I., 8 Sept. 1939, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Victor J. MacLaughlin, Inf., USA, a daughter.

MONCY—Born at P. U. M. C., Peiping, China, 28 July 1939, to Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Peter Michael Moncy, USN, a daughter, Ellen Louise.

SMITH—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 28 Aug. 1939, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Daniel W. Smith, Inf., USA, a daughter, Bonnycastle Harrison, granddaughter of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Frederic H. Smith, USA, and Mr. R. K. Morris, Canal Zone.

TERRY—Born at Post Hospital, West Point, N. Y., 5 Sept. 1939, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Frederick G. Terry, FA, USA, a son, Edwin George Bruno Terry, grandson of Lt. Col. J. R. Bennett, Inf.-Ret., and great-grandson of Mrs. Nellie Sharp Bennett of Washington, D. C. and Mr. Edwin G. Bruno, Sr., of New York City.

UEHLING—Born at Providence, R. I., 1 Sept. 1939, to Lt. and Mrs. Gordon A. Uehling, USN, a son, Gordon Alexander Uehling, Jr., grandson of Capt. and Mrs. William V. Tomb, USN-Ret., and nephew of Capt. James H. Tomb, USN-Ret.

Married

DURHAM-DETRICK—Married at Springfield, Mo., 9 Sept. 1939. Miss Nancy Gertrude Detrick, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Leonard Lyon Detrick, USA-Ret., to Mr. Robert Jay Durham.

HARRISON-HARRISON—Married at St. James Episcopal Church, Leesburg, Va., 2 Sept. 1939. Miss Janet Fountleroy Harrison to 2nd Lt. Bertram Cowgill Harrison, AC, USA.

MCBRIDE-DAVIES—Married at Post Chapel, Randolph Field, Tex., 29 Aug. 1939. Miss Zela Lou Davies, daughter of Maj. and Mrs. Isaiah Davies, AC, USA, to 2nd Lt. Robert C. McBride, FA, USA.

MATHEWS-DAVIDSON—Married at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, San Diego, Calif., 2 Sept. 1939. Miss Gladys Davidson, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Andrew Blaine Davidson, (MC), USN, to Ens. James T. Mathews, Jr., (SC), USN, son of Comdr. and Mrs. James T. Mathews, (CEC), USN.

MOSES-BOSHELL—Married at the home of Col. Curtis D. Atwell, USA-Ret., in Los Angeles, Calif., 6 Sept. 1939. Mrs. Dursley Baldwin Boshell to Mr. Stanford E. Moses, Jr., son of Capt. Stanford E. Moses, USN-Ret.

MUNHOLLAND-DEMING—Married at Walter Reed Chapel, Wash., D. C., 16 Sept. 1939. Miss Jeanne Arnold Deming, daughter of Mrs. Raymond Deming and the late Comdr. Deming, USN, to Lt. (jg) John Munholland, USN.

NEIDLINGER-PICKERING—Married at Watch Hill, Rhode Island, 9 Sept. 1939.

Miss Nancy Pickering, daughter of Comdr. and Mrs. Nelson Winslow Pickering, USNR, to Dr. William Jamieson Neidlinger, of West Hartford, Conn.

SIMPSON-QUINN—Married at Blessed Sacrament Cathedral, Detroit, Mich., 9 Sept. 1939. Miss Mary Elizabeth Quinn to Mr. William Augustus Simpson, son of Mrs. George W. Simpson and the late Commander Simpson, USN.

STELL-KNIGHTON—Married recently at Norfolk, Va., Miss Virginia Knighton to Aviation Cadet Max Wellton Stell, USN.

STREET-MCKIMMEY—Married at Norfolk, Va., 2 Sept. 1939. Miss Mary Martha McKimney to Ens. George Levick Street, III, USN.

Died

BAKER—Died at Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., 8 Sept. 1939. Col. David Baker, MC, USA-Ret., father of Capt. Russell Baker, Inf., USA.

CLARK—Died at Naval Hospital, San Diego, Calif., 11 Sept. 1939. Chief Pay Clerk Dorian Daniel Clark, USN-Ret.

FRANZ—Died at Naval Hospital, Phila., Pa., 9 Sept. 1939. Lt. Charles Franz, USN-Ret.

GRANGER—Died at Houston, Tex., 22 Aug. 1939. Lt. Comdr. Fred W. Granger, (MC), USN.

HINES—Died at Philadelphia, Pa., 9 Sept. 1939. Mrs. Mary D. B. Hines, wife of Capt. John F. Hines, USN-Ret., daughter of Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, USA, and mother of Lt. John F. Hines, Jr., USN, Mrs. G. D. Kilaas and Mrs. E. B. Hodge, Jr.

HUBER—Died at Waban, Mass., 1 Sept. 1939. Mrs. Emma A. Huber, mother of Col. Edward G. Huber, USA-Ret.

IRONS—Died 7 Sept. 1939. Lt. Alden Hatheway Irons, USN.

JENNINGS—Died at Naval Hospital, San Diego, Calif., 1 Sept. 1939. Lt. Beverly W. Jennings, USN-Ret.

KINCAID—Died near La Canada, Calif., 10 Sept. 1939. Machinist Hugh Hamlin Kincaid, USN.

KINGSBURY—Died at Wash., D. C., 10 Sept. 1939. Mrs. Florence Shocum Kingsbury, widow of Col. Henry Peeble Kingsbury, USA.

KURTZ—Died at Denver, Colo., 6 Sept. 1939. Mr. Howard M. Kurtz, father of Maj. Guy O. Kurtz, FA, USA, and grandfather of Cadet Robert G. Kurtz, USMA.

KYLE—Died at Walter Reed General Hospital, Wash., D. C., 2 Sept. 1939. Mary Ann Kyle, infant daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Reuben Kyle, Jr., AC, USA.

LIEBEL—Died at Lexington, Ky., 31 Aug. 1939. Ida Koehler, mother of George D. and C. K. Liebel of Lexington, Ky., and of Capt. W. K. Liebel, Inf., USA, interment at Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati, O.

MCDOWELL—Died on board USS Idaho, San Pedro, Calif., 11 Sept. 1939. Lt. Comdr. Neville Livingston McDowell, USN.

NORTON—Died at William Beaumont General Hospital, El Paso, Tex., 28 Aug. 1939. Mrs. Rosa B. Norton, mother of Mrs. J. D. O'Leary, wife of Capt. John Daniel O'Leary, USMC.

SHUTTER—Died at Minneapolis, Minn., 31 Aug. 1939. The Rev. Marion D. Shutter, D.D., Pastor of the Church of the Redeemer, Minneapolis, husband of Mrs. Marion D. Shutter and father of Maj. Arnold W. Shutter, FA, USA.

SMALL—Died at Hyattsville, Md., 2 Sept. 1939. Lt. Col. Edson I. Small, USA-Ret.

THOMPSON—Died at Ketchikan, Alaska, 1 Sept. 1939. Comdr. Warner Keith Thompson, USCG.

WELSH—Died at Montclair, N. J., 7 Sept. 1939. Maj. Blanton C. Welsh, USA-Ret.

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Survey of Army Personnel

(Continued from First Page)

from the basic survey, an additional tabulation of which appears in this issue. As in earlier tabulations, these returns show about 68 per cent in favor of the Woodring age-in-grade bill, a huge majority expressing dissatisfaction with present conditions, a majority favoring forced attrition, and a preponderance against any form of selection.

Among the remarks written on their survey cards by Army officers are the following:

Capt., CAC—"Age in grade. Selection—Never!—Our present 'Selection' system—C & CSS & WC has not picked the best, only the lucky. I have been selected!"

Lt. Col., Inf.—"Class 'B' should be continued."

Capt., AC—"Age in grade as good as any. Some weight to be given to efficiency reports."

1st Lt., Inf.—"Weed out the dead wood."

1st Lt., Inf.—"Over age in grade."

Maj., Inf.—"It would be a calamity to force out capable experienced officers with 'the world upset' as it is today. Try Hugh Johnson idea."

Maj., FA—"Proposed."

Capt., Inf.—"Age in grade retirement."

1st Lt., Inf.—"Selective board out. Eliminations to be based on board's decision and physical exam. Use the 5 year efficiency report rating as a basis to decide upon the officers to appear before the board. Eliminate the mediocre officers from all grades and branches."

Maj., AC—"Forced attrition: 'I. Age in grade. 2. Retire passed over colonels after 4 years. 3. Retire brig. generals who are passed over.'"

Lt. Col., Inf.—"War and its results will disrupt any system. Why change? Let's all take our chance as is. Seniority is the best rule."

Lt. Col., FA—"Begin with 'selection out.' 'Selection up' works none too well in the Navy with its large line officer group and its frequent long term fleet duty. With its diversity of duties and compartmenting into so many arms and services, a poor selection law would wreck the Army."

Col., CAC—"Forced attrition: 'Any reasonable combination of selection both up and out, commencing with lowest grade. The proposed bill is a half measure.'"

Maj., Inf.—"Forced attrition: 'Get rid of inefficient. Hold simultaneously throughout army, mental examinations for all officers. Drop from bottom of list, according to results, the necessary per cent from each rank. No exemptions, except general officers. 1 central marking committee.'"

1st Lt., Inf.—"If plan is adopted losses might exceed gains from U.S.M.A. graduates. With prospect of army expansion this would mean taking in Reserve officers. There are plenty of desk jobs for those not capable of field service."

1st Lt., Inf.—"An age and physical attrition system, without the proposed freezing of grades until some purely arbitrary figure is reached, or the proper use of the class B system."

Capt., Inf.—"Age in grade. If it can be done fairly, i.e. avoiding army politics and the other kind."

Capt., FA—"Not unless a system can be devised superior to present efficiency report system, such as open competitive examinations, observation on maneuvers, etc. Obviously, life expectancy tables of any insurance company will prove this."

Maj., CWS—"If they kicked out all the physical misfits starting 10 years ago, we would not have trouble now. Maybe a physical test would help."

Capt., Inf.—"More rigid application of existing regulations for the annual physical examination would help."

Lt. Col., SC—"Age in grade. So far as I am personally concerned, I have not made a thorough study of the bills and therefore my conclusions may not be of much value."

Lt. Col., QMC—"Age in grade at the ages in present bill."

Capt., Inf.—"Complete adherence to present laws."

Col., OD—"Reference to (1). Have not seen this particular bill, but favor in general age in grade retirement."

Returns on Supplementary Promotion Survey

Following is a tabulation of the first 600 returns in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL'S survey of the preferences of promotion list officers between the "Woodring" age-in-grade retirement plan and the "Minority" plan.

BY GRADES

	No. 1 Plan Preferred			No. 2 Early Retirements			No. 3 Retirement Ages									
	Woodring	Minority	Failed to Indicate	Yes	No	Failed to Indicate	62	60	58	56	54	52	50	Under 50	Woodring After 30 Years	
Cols.	12	32	15	16	28	15	3	6	1	1	0	2	0	0	1	0
Lt. Cols. ..	23	39	10	31	25	16	2	21	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
Majors ...	70	95	30	99	57	39	9	49	1	17	0	3	0	1	1	7
Cpts.	100	62	13	101	35	39	1	48	1	13	3	9	1	6	0	9
1st Lt.	49	26	4	38	22	19	2	20	1	4	3	2	3	2	0	1
2nd Lt. ...	13	7	0	11	4	5	2	4	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
Totals ..	267	261	72	296	171	133	19	148	4	36	7	18	4	10	1	19

BY ARMS AND SERVICES

	No. 1			No. 2			No. 3									
	Woodring	Minority	Failed to indicate	Yes	No	Failed to indicate	62	60	58	56	55	54	50	Under 50	Woodring Age After 30 years	
AGD	1	2	1	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
JAGD	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
QMC	14	16	8	17	16	5	1	5	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	
FD	3	11	1	7	7	1	1	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
CE	32	17	6	29	12	14	1	12	0	7	0	2	1	1	0	
OD	11	11	1	12	7	4	0	4	0	0	1	1	1	0	3	
SC	4	6	1	6	3	2	0	4	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	
CWS	1	3	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
CAV	28	24	7	27	17	15	1	15	0	4	0	1	1	0	2	
FA	44	35	8	49	19	19	4	28	0	6	1	3	0	2	5	
CAC	19	13	5	20	11	6	0	12	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	
INF	77	94	19	93	59	40	11	42	2	12	1	3	0	6	6	
AC	33	24	15	33	10	27	0	18	2	1	3	4	1	0	1	
Totals ..	267	261	72	296	171	133	19	148	4	36	7	18	4	10	1	

Capt., QMC—"Retirement of all colonels passed over in making appointments to brig. general except that by order of President. Cols. passed over could be retained on active duty for not more than 4 years."

Capt., Inf.—"Furloughs on 3/4 pay by roster of those who would be retired for age in grade. I would be benefited, but feel that we are too close to trouble to eliminate many fine officers, who, although too old for combat service in present rank would be of greater value a grade or two higher than reserves of same age. I favor stricter class B regulation to keep Army top-notch."

Letters to the Editor

Stricter Physical Exams

Editor, ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In my opinion the Vitalization Bills referred to in your questionnaire are unnecessary as I feel that if a medical board, composed of surgeons of the grade of major who are outstanding in their profession, or professional service, one from the Army, one from the Navy, one from the Marine Corps and one from civil life, preferably Officers Reserve Corps, examine all officers of the Army who are over age in grade, the examination to be strictly based upon the physical ability of those officers to function and carry on in combat.

In other words, these officers must be physically in "A" Class. If this board will take the proper time for these thorough examinations I feel that there will be a large number retired for physical disability, which would speed up promotions without the Vitalization Bills as proposed.

Maj., CE.

Promote and Retire

Editor, ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

With reference to your questionnaire I submit the following personal suggestion:

a. Some legislation to stimulate promotion would undoubtedly be beneficial to the Army in the case of officers now in the grade of captain and major, due to the fact that they are many years overage. In all fairness to these officers, however, I believe that they should be

given promotion to the next higher grade and retirement pay equal to the average officer retiring in that particular grade; that is, a captain who is now 58 or 60 years of age should be retired in the grade of major and given retirement pay of a major with 27 or 30 years' service. Also, I believe these officers should be given notice of from four to six months time in order that they may take advantage of all leave due them and make preparation for their future life.

b. Lieutenant colonels who are overage should be given the privilege of retiring with a promotion to the next higher grade and retirement pay for 30 years' service.

c. Last, but by no means least, colonels who have been colonels for a certain length of time—5, 6, 7, or 8 years—should be given the privilege of retiring with the advanced grade of brigadier general.

Any "scheme" such as mentioned above would undoubtedly be taken advantage of by a number of officers, especially those in the grade of colonel. The expense would be very small and I believe would help promotion considerably.

Col., Air Corps.

Army Needs Its Officers

Editor, ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I desire to submit the following in addition to the statements made on the attached card:

The Army can not afford to dispense with all these officers which it is desired to drop at this time. There are numerous places they can be of value to the government even if some of them are not entirely fit for combat duty.

1. These officers can be placed on a separate list and used as instructors at service schools, ROTC units, National Guard and Organized Reserve units. In addition a large number should be transferred to a service unit and be classed as permanent personnel to run the administration of the various Army posts throughout the United States. I say this latter, because in all the posts I have served it was impossible to get any of the combat troops out or the post in full strength for even a maneuver due to the large number of combat officers required to perform service unit duty to operate the post. Our present system of post command is wrong. A service commander

with the necessary officers and men should command each post and the combat troops should only be classed as renters in each post. The troop commander should not be the post commander because he is the senior officer present and should have no say about the repairs, buildings or post administration except for his own troops. Too many tactical commanders today are more interested in building a golf course, etc., than in the training of troops. Most tactical commanders now spend more of their time trying to make a post look beautiful for the inspector than they do in actual training. The recent statement made by General Drum regarding the maneuvers at Plattsburg... Unless the present system of command is separated between administrative and tactical, it will not make any difference what age is in either class as the present system lends itself more to fatigue than to training.

2. If the CCC is to continue they should (Continued on Next Page)

Views on Original Survey

Following is a tabulation of the first 4,210 returns in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL'S survey of the opinions of promotion list officers on the proposed age-in-grade retirement system and related principles.

BY GRADES

	1. Do you favor the proposed age-in-grade retirement bill?	2. Are you satisfied with the present promotion system and the rate of promotion? If not, why?	3. Do you believe forced attrition is necessary?	4. Would you favor selection by competitive examination?
Cols.				
Yes	105	155	159	26
No	216	156	159	293
Lt. Cols.				
Yes	265	149	291	53
No	162	275	139	377
Majors				
Yes	818	387	848	148
No	494	881	437	1149
Cpts.				
Yes	841	149	866	148
No	226	905	188	912
1st Lts.				
Yes	439	79	412	82
No	61	414	77	418
2nd Lts.				
Yes	208	68	172	53
No	47	189	62	204
TOTALS				
Yes	2676	987	2748	510
No	1206	2811	1062	3353

ARMS AND SERVICES

	1. Do you favor the proposed age-in-grade retirement bill?	2. Are you satisfied with the present promotion system and the rate of promotion? If not, why?	3. Do you believe forced attrition is necessary?	4. Would you favor selection by competitive examination?
AGD				
Yes	8	12	15	4
No	19	18	15	25
JAGD				
Yes	14	12	18	10
No	33	35	28	57
QMC				
Yes	141	92	166	29
No	136	176	106	246
FD				
Yes	35	13	42	9
No	25	45	17	59
CE				
Yes	208	53	221	70
No	80	232	66	219
OD				
Yes	94	26	100	32
No	38	105	31	100
SC				
Yes	81	33	78	13
No	36	84	38	105
CWS				
Yes	21	8	24	6
No	12	24	9	27
CAV				
Yes	217	70	213	31
No	74	213	72	261
FA				
Yes	425	127	452	83
No	167	446	132	504
CAC				
Yes	242	85	257	30
No	87	238	62	297
INF				
Yes	921	386	910	130
No	439	923	407	1194
AC				
Yes	269	70	252	63
No	69	272	79	288
TOTALS				
Yes	2676	987	2748	510
No	1206	2811	1062	3353

Letters to the Editor
(Continued from Preceding Page)

be assigned to every post for labor work and by increasing the service unit officer personnel all the administration can be removed from the tactical commander.

3. During the World War we had lots of senior officers older than those now desired to be dropped and they functioned perfectly. If it is the desire of the committee to make the country believe that the young men of today are better physically than a lot of the older men, they are certainly fooling not only the country but themselves. The young men of today do not even try to exhibit the real form of guts that men 25 years ago had. I have found more young officers cry about hard work at our service schools than I ever heard from the group that is now up for discard.

4. Promotion by selection would be a fatal mistake. If the committee desires to wreck the Army they should adopt this measure.

5. I believe if some plan is evolved to direct the energy of these officers to some other line than combat and have a separate promotion list for them it will be satisfactory to all concerned.

6. I have no idea who has appeared before the committee in Washington, but I have wondered from the articles written in your JOURNAL if the investigation has not been conducted entirely from the personnel of the Army of Washington, D. C. It might be a good idea to cover more territory.

7. This letter is not written to be antagonistic to the situation, for I feel that the JOURNAL is really trying to get the truth from all concerned. I am one of those that will be effected by this legislation and because of the fact that I came into the Army and cost the government not a cent for my education; by being in the Army, I lost my business, and remained in for that reason. I have taken all the bad jobs given me without complaint, and have had to struggle against favoritism and cliques to get where I have, therefore now that I have reached a position where I receive enough pay to live fairly decent, I feel that the Government should not throw me into discard after the service I have performed. Physically, I am able to play all the major sports today. I certainly think that the individual case rather than the group as a whole should be considered.

Maj., Inf.

The Naval Warfare

(Continued from Page 58)

and rule to reveal no development other than that necessary to calm the people. During the World War, the British battleship Audacious was sunk by a German mine. For three months the catastrophe received no mention. As a result, the Germans received no encouragement for the continuance of their chiseling campaign. Today, the world does not know the whereabouts of the Bremen. The British say nothing about her, the Germans claim she is in a neutral port—Murmansk is mentioned. If she is there, probably the British Admiralty sharply criticized its North Atlantic forces for permitting her to escape, and have her under observation now. Each has an intelligence service in the other's country. It may be said confidently that that of the British is the superior. At the beginning of the World War, the British were fortunate in getting hold of a code book which the Russians had salvaged from the stranded cruiser Magdeburg. Possibly, they have one of the code books from a sunken German submarine. Both nations have "directional stations." Admiral Scheer wrote that "in the case of a large fleet, whose separate units are stationed far apart and communication between them is essential, an absolute cessation of wireless intercourse would be fatal to any enterprise." As Berlin can communicate with its submarines only by radio, it is not improbable that British directional stations have facilitated the destruction of the submarines reported from London. One of the acid comments made by Winston Churchill during the World War was that the Admiralty had no plans for

forcing the German Fleet to battle. His Naval staff felt they were giving the Germans ample provocation to fight—the distant blockade and the ceaseless flow of troops and supplies to France from England and the Dominions—and they were not jeopardizing the Grand Fleet. As a Fleet in being they felt it was performing its job in safety. In spite of Admiral von Tirpitz, the German Admiralty, with the approval of the Kaiser, kept its ships at home. There were raids, and on one of these German squadron was intercepted and on the Dogger Bank lost a battle cruiser, the Blucher, and the British battleship Lion and other vessels were quite severely damaged. The German Fleet, after roughly handling the British in the battle of Jutland, escaped. That Fleet was far stronger than it is today—the proportion estimated by Churchill was 6 to 4, and now combined with the French, probably is a minimum of 6 to 1. Against such overwhelming strength, it is wholly unlikely the German Fleet will seek battle, but will content itself with raids and submarine and air attacks. Indeed, it is from the bombers of Germany that naval experts anticipate an operation, but the British Fleet is prepared for it, and especially if it occur at sea the Admiralty is confident it will be beaten off without serious damage.

The German Fleet, thus, will be more or less on the defensive. The offensive must come from the British. Since the World War undoubtedly the latter have planned to dig the Germans out of their harbors, and get control of the Baltic. The importance of such control lies not only in tightening the blockade, but in cutting off essentials from the Scandinavian countries, especially Sweden, and even involving those countries in the war against Germany. Already fearing British pressure will cause a curtailment of trade, the Berlin Government has announced it will regard as an uneconomic act any reduction in normal imports from them. To make impossible raids upon England, the British Fleet must be ready, and undoubtedly is ready, to hammer any squadron leaving Cuxhaven and Wilhelmshaven. But it must consider also closure of the Kiel Canal, so as to lock up the vessels in the Baltic, and finally, to control that Sea it must destroy the German Fleet therein. At least, we have the writings of Churchill to confirm the importance of these objectives. Memoranda he prepared for World War plans contemplated the capture of a German island, Borkum, which would serve as an overseas base to guard Britain against raid or invasion, and enable the power of her flotillas to be applied. It also could serve as a base for the Fleet in moving into the Baltic, and possibly for landing operations in Schleswig-Holstein. What Churchill said years ago, and what probably is true today, is that there are three phases to the naval war: First, the clearance of the seas and the recall of the foreign squadrons, which is completed, second, the closing of the Elbe, which is largely accomplished, and third, the domination of the Baltic, which would be decisive.

What has happened until now has been preparatory. As time moves, we will have light upon the sea plans and operations of the belligerents.

The European Situation

(Continued from Page 58)

tion. Germany has imported much Polish foodstuffs and raw materials. The fertile agricultural regions also are in the West as are the valuable stands of timber.

Considerable industry centers in Poznan and Bydgoszcz where flour mills and sugar refineries do good business. Lodz is a great textile center, together with Warsaw producing much of the goods for Poland and for export.

In the northern plains, now in the hands of the Germans, large crops of rye and potatoes, and some wheat, barley and sugar beets, are raised. Cattle and hogs are also a large source of income.

So rapidly has been the conquering of this territory that it is thought that Germany will have little difficulty in immediately incorporating the industrial ac-

tivities into her economic plan and utilizing the foodstuffs to the advantage of her war program.

It is generally conceded that the balance of Poland will shortly be in the hands of the Germans and that consolidation and pacification will require much smaller forces, thus enabling the Reich to send enormous amounts of troops to the West Front to combat the drives initiated by the French. English troops are now on French soil, by a brilliant movement across the Channel, and as the attack grows in intensity Germany may be expected, if peace moves fail, to counter with a campaign of her own rather than passively defend her West Wall.

Air Operations

Reports from the eastern and western fronts this week indicate clearly that in Poland the Reich air force has complete mastery of the situation, with virtually no opposition. In "mopping up" tactics on the flanks of the mechanized columns, the German air arm has smashed communications systems and railroads, impeding the mobilization of Polish forces in strength.

Its bombing operations appear to be almost monotonous in their regularity. Penetrations have been made by German bombers almost to the Russian border.

On the Westwall front, information as to operations is extremely vague and brief. Reconnaissance flights by both the Allies and the Germans have been numerous. So far there have been no reports of the bombing of towns outside the immediate vicinity of the operations on the Siegfried line.

Navy Enlistments Speeded

Many bars were let down this week as the Navy and Marine Corps speeded enlistments to bring their strengths up to the new totals announced by the President last week—145,000 for the Navy, 25,000 for the Marine Corps. This means an increase of about 27,000 men for the Navy and about 7,000 men for the Marine Corps over present strengths.

Both services have raised maximum ages, relaxed some medical and other requirements and have provided for the enlistment of old service men, out of their respective services for less than eight years, in the grades and ratings they held at time of discharge.

Specifically, the Navy has provided:

For the present, it is intended to make expansion by enlistments in the regular Navy, but a limited number of Reserves of various classifications whose services are especially desired will be accepted on a voluntary basis.

Enlistments will include men who have failed to re-enlist within three months of discharge and who had consequently been denied authority to re-enlist.

Broken service men, honorably discharged, who are qualified and who have been out of the service less than eight years will be accepted on four-year enlistments in rating held at time of discharge.

Men out more than eight years, if qualified, will be accepted as seamen first class or firemen second class.

Cases of men who have been discharged by Special Order will be referred to the Bureau of Navigation. Formerly the Navy rarely accepted these men for subsequent enlistment. However, men discharged for inaptitude or for disciplinary reasons or by medical survey will not be considered.

Transportation and subsistence may be furnished from recruiting stations to main station after preliminary physical examination is passed. Recruits were formerly required to pay their own expenses.

Age limits are 18 to 31. This represents a return from 21 years to the minimum of last year and a raising of the maximum from the present 25 years.

Passing mark in general classification test will be 50 per cent, compared with the present 85 per cent.

Investigation of references and home conditions will be at the discretion of recruiting officers, any man may be enlisted without waiting for clearance of fingerprints through the FBI.

Waivers for slight physical defects will be continued, and slight dental defects which do not affect the general health will not be considered a cause for rejection of applicants.

Monthly quotas for new recruits will be established for the various stations as at present, but quotas of broken service men will be unlimited.

The last provision is expected to nullify somewhat the promotion opportunities of men already in the Navy which would

otherwise be created by the expansion. Until broken service men are in, it will be impossible to determine the number of new promotions to be made, and it is likely that it will vary with the various ratings. It is quite possible that, in one or two ratings, influx of broken service men may retard flow of promotions even though additional vacancies are being created by expansion of the Navy.

First broken service man to be accepted by the Navy was Irvin Douglas Sprague, ex-gunner's mate, third class, who was reenlisted at New York 11 Sept. in his former rating, the first broken service man to be enlisted since 1931.

Much of the foregoing applies also that the Marine Corps which has raised its maximum age from 25 to 30 years, provided for reenlistment of broken service men who have been out of the service less than four years, Special Order, waiving of references and delay on clearing of finger prints provisions for the Navy will apply also to the Marine Corps.

The Navy this week also announced procedures for enlistments in the Naval Reserve, informed prospective candidates that their applications were always in order and should be made to the commandants of the Naval Districts.

Committees Prepare to Act

A survey of the committees of the House and Senate charged with legislating and appropriating for the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard and other defense elements reveals that the members are nearly all either en-route to Washington or actually at their desks.

Representative J. Buell Snyder, of Pa., chairman of the military subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee, said yesterday that a tour of inspection of defense installations all over the country has convinced him that the United States is well ahead of schedule on its rearmament program. Mr. Snyder declared that he anticipates legislation appropriating funds for more antiaircraft and anti-tank guns and for the development of heavier types of tanks. He stated that in his opinion the Army Air Corps is the finest in the world but is greatly in need of the expansion program in light of world conditions.

Representative Snyder cited the capacity of American industry and said that an immediate increase in mechanization should be accomplished. "In this country," Mr. Snyder stated, "there is no industrial bottle-neck to impede the immediate increase in equipment for the Army and such increases should be made."

The Naval committees are faced with a somewhat different problem. Nearly all ship-building facilities—Naval and commercial—are jammed with merchant marine and naval construction and no great increase in shipbuilding can follow unless new yards are built or present facilities expanded.

Special Session of Congress

President Roosevelt at his press conference yesterday said that he proposes to limit his requests to the special session of Congress, called for 21 Sept., to the subject of neutrality legislation. No deficiency estimates will be sent to the Congress, it was stated, thus ending rumors that increases in current Army and Navy funds would be sought.

Asked concerning the neutrality patrol and how far at sea it would extend, the President stated it would extend as far as needed, perhaps as much as 200 miles.

Navy Blames Torpedo

Cause of the sinking of the British liner Athenia was a torpedo, Captain Kirk and Commander Hitchcock, naval attaché and assistant naval attaché to Great Britain, stated in a report on the destruction of the vessel which was forwarded this week without comment by Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy to the Secretary of State.

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FINANCE

Financial Digest

For the present at least there will be no attempt on the part of the Administration to establish general price control. Action will be taken in isolated cases when domestic conditions require, as, for example, in the case of sugar and copper. The jump in the price of sugar caused the President to suspend temporarily the quotas fixed for that commodity, and with reference to copper it was emphasized that its price was in excess of what it should be. The return of the depression has been attributed in part to the President's denunciation of high steel and copper prices in the spring of 1937, which was the beginning of the heavy decline in the market. It is not at all improbable that the President will make comment. However, it is generally conceded prices are too low at this time, particularly in the case of grains and cotton, and Secretary Wallace is insisting that nothing be done to hamper their rise. Attorney General Murphy has admitted he is drafting a bill to prevent profiteering, and there will be talk of an enactment of this character at the coming special session of Congress. If a measure passes, the chances are it will be in the nature of more general powers conferred to the President, which he can use or not as conditions demand.

The Treasury Department is endeavoring to promote our trade through the protection of short term obligations. Great Britain and France have instituted exchange control, but the Treasury holds that this does not vitiate the Tripartite agreement. That agreement was expanded to include Belgium, Holland and Switzerland, and will continue to operate with those nations. Entering into the Treasury's calculations of an increase in our trade are the war orders, which the British and French will place in the United States. In order to make purchases at the lowest prices, these Governments have set up a central purchasing agency. In a sense this is similar to the War Resources Board, which, however, is merely temporary, largely because of the attacks directed against it because four of its seven members are closely associated with the House of Morgan.

The continued fall in the price of government securities means the end of the period during which the Government has driven interest rates to their present unprofitable level. It is the expectation of financial experts that bond prices, while having periods of stability, and even of strength, will fall to lower levels. The end of the policy of reducing interest rates would have had to come at some time. The fact that it has occurred when industry is in process of revival because of war purchases, will be advantageous in enabling the country to settle more satisfactorily such complicated questions as exist, because of the large bond holdings of banks and insurance companies and because of the financial needs of the Treasury.

Status of Promotion

ARMY PROMOTION STATUS

Promotions and Vacancies on the Promotion List (Cumulative) since 8 September 1939

Last promotion to the grade of Col.—Harry A. Auer, J.A.G.D., No. 63. Vacancies—10. Officers entitled—No. 64 through No. 75, inclusive. Senior Lt. Col. If vacancies were filled—Tom K. P. Stilwell, Inf., No. 76.

Last promotion to the grade of Lt. Col.—Horatio G. Coykendall, F.D., No. 123. Vacancies—17. Officers entitled—No. 124 through No. 140, inclusive. Senior Major If vacancies were filled—Dennis C. Pillsbury, Inf., No. 141.

Last promotion to the grade of Major—Homer B. Chandler, A.C., No. 297. Vacancies—27. Officers entitled—No. 298 through No. 325, inclusive. Senior Captain If vacancies were filled—Andrew D. Hopping, Q.M.C., No. 326.

Last promotion to the grade of Captain—Irring R. Salby, A.C., No. 328. Vacancies—

12. Officers entitled—No. 329 through No. 340, inclusive.

Last promotion to the grade of 1st Lt.—William A. Joyce, Sig. C., No. 262.

Non-Promotion List

Lt. Col. Clell B. Perkins, Veterinary Corps, promoted to colonel.

Lt. Col. Horace S. Eakins, Veterinary Corps, promoted to colonel.

Lt. Col. Isaac O. Gladish, Veterinary Corps, promoted to colonel.

Lt. Col. Jean R. Underwood, Veterinary Corps, promoted to colonel.

Lt. Col. Clifford C. Whitney, Veterinary Corps, promoted to colonel.

Chaplain Maurice W. Reynolds, USA, promoted to lieutenant colonel.

1st Lt. Edward G. Austin, Dental Corps, promoted to captain.

Note:—Nos. 70 and 71 in list of lieutenant colonels, No. 122 in list of majors and No. 308 in list of captains have been physically disqualified for promotion and will be retired with the next higher rank. They are not included in the numbers of officers entitled to promotion. Retirement orders will not be issued until officers senior to them have been promoted, and their names should not be published until then. This also applies to No. 122 in the majors.

Educational Orders Program

Assistant Secretary of War Johnson yesterday released for publication the report of the Educational Orders Committee of Review. This Committee, composed of a group of industrialists under the Chairmanship of the Brig. Gen. Benedict Crowell, ORC, Assistant Secretary of War from 1917 to 1920, was requested to review the program of the War Department under the educational orders legislation and to suggest wherein any possible improvements could be made.

In its report the Committee said:

"In its consideration of the general procedure to be followed and objectives to be attained in carrying out the educational orders program, the committee distinguished three possible alternative methods bearing upon the scope of an educational order:

"(1) Should an educational order provide principally for the preparation of a production study and limited production of the item;

"(2) Should the order provide for complete mass production of a large quantity of the item, all the necessary machinery including jigs, dies and fixtures, plus a production study based thereon;

"(3) Or should the order provide for a compromise between these two extremes; i.e., the installation of a skeleton production line, the production of sufficient quantity to test it, and the preparation of a production schedule based upon the experience thus gained.

"The procedure and objectives recommended by the War Department Board of officers anticipates the third of these methods. With these the committee is in agreement. This method will provide for the acquisition of some special machinery in time of peace, which machinery is essential in time of war. It is especially important for war-time effectiveness not only that designs of such special machinery be made in time of peace but that the contractor have also some actual experience in the use of at least one of each special type of machine in order that a working test in actual operation may be had. Thus the time factor in war-time production will be greatly aided.

"The committee records its conviction that educational orders, being a relatively new phase of our national defense, are at this preliminary stage as much an education for Government in procedure and objectives as they are intended to be an education for industry in production practices. Therefore changes in method are to be anticipated as experience accumulates. Educational orders have a dual nature: they are contracts partly for service and partly for material. They must never be judged in the light of quantities of material actually produced. They can be evaluated solely on the basis of knowledge gained and necessary manufacturing equipment acquired.

"It is an encouraging step when such an instrumentality as the educational order, fraught with the utmost significance for the war-time military supply of our country, has legal existence, financial support and the energetic leadership you have given it."

Signing the report were: Benedict Crowell, Chairman; E. M. Allen, New York, N. Y.; Carl L. Bausch, Rochester, N. Y.; John M. Hancock, New York, N. Y.; William S. Knudsen, Detroit, Mich.; Frank B. Bell, Pittsburgh, Pa.; W. W. Coleman, Milwaukee, Wis.; Donald W. Douglas, Santa Monica, Calif.; J. L. Perry, Pittsburgh; Charles J. Stilwell, Cleveland, Ohio; and L. A. Codd, Secretary, Washington, D. C.

Merchant Marine

Despite the rumbling of guns in Europe the Maritime Commission this week proceeded with its plans to build a new merchant marine at the rate of 50 ships a year for the next ten years. Contracts were awarded with two Bethlehem Steel Company plants for construction of 10 C-1 cargo ships, and bids were asked for 20 additional C-2 cargo vessels.

The new contracts brought the number to date awarded during the commission's program to 93, and when contracts are signed for the additional C-2's, 113 vessels will be under contract. In addition, bids will be asked before the end of the year on two or three great luxury liners for the trans-Pacific trade—vessels bigger even than the America, which was launched 31 Aug.

The additional C-2 ships to be ordered will be duplicates of the 20 already ordered, some of which are now in the trans-Atlantic service and acclaimed as among the most efficient and economical vessels of their class in the world. They are larger than the C-1 ships, being 459 feet long, with displacement of 13,900 tons and speed of 15½ knots. The C-1's are 416 feet, displace 12,875 tons and develop 14 knots.

Bids on the vessels will be opened at the Maritime Commission 19 Sept., and contracts will be awarded for eight direct-drive Diesels, eight steam turbine vessels and four geared-drive Diesels.

24 C-1's Under Contract

The new contracts for C-1's will bring the number of that type of vessel under contract to 24. Contract for five of the new vessels was signed with Bethlehem's Sparrows Point, Md., plant at \$1,889,000 each, and contract for the other five with its San Francisco yard at \$2,002,000, that price including the six per cent differential applying to West Coast construction. However, minor changes in the specifications requested by operators are expected to result in a reduction below the contract prices, which are based on the original specifications.

More Ships to Europe

American vessels sailing from British and French Channel ports during the past week had accommodations for 2,500 passengers, the Maritime Commission has pointed out, stating that ships which sailed from New York to Europe during the same period had accommodations for approximately 3,000 passengers.

In addition, there were on 7 Sept. more than 20 other American vessels, most of them freighters, in European, Scandinavian and Mediterranean ports, the greater part of them offering opportunity for a limited number of Americans to come home. In addition there are ships at those ports of Swedish, Norwegian and Dutch registry—all neutral vessels.

To supplement these facilities, United States Lines has chartered the Orizaba of the New York and Cuba Mail Steam-

ship Company and started her to Europe during the past weekend. Several other vessels are also expected to be shifted to the trans-Atlantic run from other services—the St. John of Eastern Steamship Company, and the Iroquois and Shawnee of Clyde Mallory Line.

These vessels, stated a Maritime Commission official, should be far more satisfactory for use in evacuating citizens than naval vessels which have no facilities for handling passengers.

Insurance Soars

Stumbling block in the path of operating American vessels in ocean commerce is the soaring of marine insurance rates which have in many cases become prohibitive. Commercial maritime insurance in this country has always been comparatively unimportant in comparison with the business done by Lloyd's of London.

Maritime Commission officials are urging Congress, when it meets, immediately. (Continued on Next Page)

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Merchant Marine

(Continued from Preceding Page)

ately to enact legislation now pending before it which would provide for government insurance of hulls, cargoes and crews. It is now believed that Congress will do so, but will probably strike out provisions which would extend government insurance to ships of friendly foreign nations who were not at war.

American seamen have asked assurances that they will be repaid for risks entailed by sailing ships into ports of belligerent nations, have asked a 40 per cent increase in pay, \$25,000 insurance and a voyage bonus of \$250. However, officials of the National Maritime Union, CIO affiliate which holds contracts with nearly all ship operators in the trans-Atlantic trade, have stated that these demands are merely bargaining points.

They have offered to man ships without pay if the vessels will not charge for evacuating Americans from Europe.

The Maritime Commission has discussed with NMU President Joseph Curran problems involving war risk insurance and extra compensation for seamen. The conferees agreed that first matter for consideration was repatriation of American nationals, and other shipping problems should not be permitted to handicap solution of this problem.

The commission assured Mr. Curran that, though it had no authority to write war risk insurance for seamen, it would press the matter as soon as Congress meets. In the meantime, it endorsed the policy of agreements, similar to that signed between the crew of the President Roosevelt and United States Lines, providing that if and when, within 60 days, war risk insurance and/or other additional compensation is agreed to, it shall be retroactive.

More Bids Asked

Late this week the Maritime Commission asked bids on an additional 13 vessels, bringing to 33 the number of ships on which invitations for proposals have been issued.

Three to be acquired by the Seas Shipping Company are identical to three already under construction for that company, which operates the Robin Line running from New York to South and East Africa. The ships will be 485 feet overall, 15,200 tons displacement, with

a speed of 15½ knots.

Four intended for American Export Lines under a five-year program calling for the building of ten new ships, are identical to four already under construction for that company, which operates between United States North Atlantic ports and the Mediterranean and Black Seas. These vessels will be 475 feet overall, 14,450 tons displacement, with a speed of 16½ knots.

The remaining six are of the Commission's C-3 cargo ship design and will be constructed for the Commission's account. Sixteen C-3 cargo ships are already under construction.

Foreign Charter Order Out

Repeal of General Order No. 18, under which operators of American vessels were authorized to charter, without Commission approval, ships in which the Government had no financial interest to aliens for a period not exceeding six months, was announced this week by the Commission.

Hereafter such proposed charters must be presented to the commission for its approval. Violation carries a penalty of five years imprisonment, \$5,000 fine, or both, and forfeiture of the ship or ships in question to the United States Government.

Yards Win Safety Awards

The Navy Department has been informed that the Puget Sound Navy Yard placed first among 19 contestants in the "Large Fleet Section" of the Private City Trucking in the annual motor vehicle Fleet Safety Contest sponsored by the National Safety Council. This represents the operation of 83 motor vehicles and a total of 361,781 miles without an accident.

The Philadelphia Navy Yard placed second in this contest, receiving honorable mention, representing the operation of 68 motor vehicles and a total of 312,637 miles without an accident.

For the Small Fleet Section of the same group, consisting of 17 contestants, the Boston Navy Yard placed third, with a perfect record, receiving honorable mention.

The trophy to be awarded to the Puget Sound Navy Yard will be presented to a representative of the Navy Department at the 28th Annual Congress of the National Safety Council to be held in Atlantic City, 16-20 Oct.

U. S. COAST GUARD**Expand Enlisted Strength**

Coast Guard Headquarters announced this week that 4,500 additional men will be enlisted in the Coast Guard as soon as possible. This increase, amounting to nearly half of the enlisted strength of the Coast Guard before the amalgamation with the Lighthouse Service, was declared to be essential to meet the demands being placed on the Coast Guard. It was stated, however, that no relaxation of the enlistment requirements will be made to procure the additional personnel. It is anticipated that when the increase has been effected, there will be a considerable increase in the number of rated personnel.

Promotion Vacancies

Vacancies in the grade of captain exist for commanders down to and including Comdr. William F. Towle. Vacancies in the grade of commander exist for lieutenant commanders down to and including Lt. Comdr. Arthur G. Hall. Promotions will be made immediately following routine physical and professional examinations.

Bering Sea Patrol

The Bering Sea Patrol will terminate its duty on 20 Sept. Comdr. J. H. Cornell, force commander, will return on the Hascia to San Diego. The Alert and the Atlanta will go to Ketchikan, Alaska, and Seattle, Wash., respectively.

Cutter Shift May Be Permanent

It was indicated at Coast Guard Headquarters this week that the shift of the cutters Spencer, Duane and Maury to the east coast may be permanent, or at least of considerable duration. Requests are being received in Headquarters for travel allowance for dependents of personnel attached to the vessels.

The shift of the cutters, which are among the Coast Guard's best vessels, leaves the west coast rather short handed and places additional burden on remaining units.

Longest Ice Patrol

The Coast Guard is engaged in the longest ice patrol in the history of the service. The cutter Champlain has been ordered to return to the vicinity of the Grand Banks, to relieve the cutter Chelan and continue the watch for southerly drifting icebergs. For the first time in the history of the international ice patrol, bergs have remained a menace to shipping so late in the year. The patrol usually terminates its duty late in June or early in July.

20 Year Retirement

The question of approval of applications for retirement under the new 20-year retirement law for enlisted personnel of the Coast Guard is temporarily delayed by the recent turn of events with regard to personnel expansion. At Headquarters, it was stated that as yet no applications have been approved and no information was available as to the possibility of approvals.

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